

Fastest man in the world 'fails drugs test' in Seoul

Johnson facing Olympic shame

Reports say traces of anabolic steroids found after record run

From John Goodbody, Sports News Correspondent, in Seoul

There were unconfirmed reports here last night that Ben Johnson of Canada has been found positive for drugs after winning the 100 metres gold medal in the Olympic Games in a world-record time.

Sources in the International Olympic Committee Medical Commission say that Johnson, who defeated Carl Lewis of the United States and Linford Christie of Britain in a world-record time of 9.79 seconds last Saturday, had traces of anabolic steroids, the body-building drug, in his urine.

Roger Jackson, president of the Canadian Olympic Association, said: "One of our athletes has been identified by the IOC Medical Com-

mission. But we decline to make any statement until it officially makes an announcement."

John Holt, the Secretary of the International Amateur Athletics Federation, said: "If there has been such a case then it will be announced by the IOC. It will not come from us."

The race, which had been the highlight of the Games,

Colin Jackson and Fatima Whitbread yesterday won silver medals for Britain at the Olympic Games but an athlete's gold medal still eludes the team. Jackson was one of three Britons in the 110m hurdles final. Jon Ridgeon was fifth and Tony Jarrett sixth.

Miss Whitbread, the world and European javelin champion, lost to Petra Felke, of East Germany. Olympic reports, pages 41-44

saw an extraordinary win for Johnson, who easily defeated his American rival Lewis, the favourite for the event.

Last year at the world championships in Rome, Johnson, whose heavily-muscled build and tremendous power has always excited suspicion, beat Lewis in the 100 metres in another world record.

But Lewis got his revenge in July this year by defeating the Canadian in Zurich and then Johnson disappeared from competitive racing until the Games here.

Drugs testing here has been at a new £3 million laboratory under the supervision of the IOC Medical Commission, whose president is Prince Alexandre de Merode. The laboratory has been testing for a number of banned substances including hormone

drugs which have been used by many competitors in recent years to build up power and to aid recovery from training.

Great improvements in performances can be achieved with a heavy weight training programme combined with a high protein diet.

Although many competitors in a wide variety of sports have taken anabolic steroids they have usually managed to avoid detection by ceasing to take the drug about a month before competition. Then when they give the urine sample after the event all traces of the drug will have gone.

Because competitors are believed to have used masking agents and diuretics to aid this process the IOC banned these drugs before the Seoul Games.

All medal winners and other competitors chosen at random have to give samples after their event. The urine is divided into two and put into sealed bottles. One bottle is then analysed and if it is positive then the second is also examined but this time the athlete and a medical representative are permitted to be present.



Defending champion: Carl Lewis collecting the silver.

Ben Johnson, who was born in Jamaica in 1961, was 14 when he and his four brothers and sisters emigrated to Canada with their mother. She worked as a hotel chambermaid in Toronto to maintain the family, while his father remained in Jamaica.

By the time he was 16, Johnson had been spotted by Charlie Francis, who ran a gymnasium and who specialised in athletics. Francis nurtured the raw talent so that by 1978, when Johnson was still only 17, he was running 100 metres in 10.79sec. Two years later, he was in Canada's Olympic Games team. In 1984, he won the bronze medal in the Los Angeles Olympic 100 metres.

Lewis, the American who won four gold medals at the 1984 Olympics, has hinted that Johnson's preparations were aided by drugs. In a television interview yesterday, Lewis said that "he must be into hypnosis or something".

When Lewis cast suspicion on Johnson last year, Francis, his coach, said: "Ben's never taken drugs and never will. Some people just do not know how to lose and all they can do is make excuses."

Johnson is a powerful 5ft.11in, 12st athlete, heavily muscled around the shoulders and legs—a classic build for a sprinter. Francis said Johnson's strength was developed by a regime of training four hours per day, including an hour and a half devoted to throwing weights. His other great asset has been his startling reaction to the start of a race. In Seoul on Saturday, he took only 0.132sec to burst from his starting blocks after hearing the gun: that gave him a vital advantage over his rivals.



Taking gold: Johnson winning the 100 metres for Canada in Seoul last Saturday.

Ashdown wins as SLD become 'Democrats'

By Robin Oakley, Political Editor

Mr Paddy Ashdown won his first major victory as leader of the Social and Liberal Democrats when the party conference voted in Blackpool yesterday to use the short title of The Democrats.

It was a significant boost to his authority as leader which confirmed his standing with the party rank and file, but the result may cause lasting difficulties for Mr Ashdown with his Parliamentary team.

Mr Ashdown had called for the name change despite the opposition of all his ex-Liberal MP colleagues, who preferred the alternative "Liberal Democrats". He was the only one of the 17 former Liberal MPs in the new party to vote for the new label.

A compromise amendment passed yesterday allowed for local variations in the short title to be adopted by Parliamentary and local government candidates and a number of Democrat MPs immediately made it clear that

they will continue to use their old labels.

Sir Cyril Smith (Rochdale) condemned Mr Ashdown as "out of touch". Mr David Alton (Liverpool Mossley Hill) said that he would continue calling himself a Liberal Democrat and Welsh Liberal MPs Geraint Howells

Conference reports 4
Blackpool sketch 24

(Ceredigion and Pembroke North) and Richard Lacey (Brexton and Radnor) said they would go on labelling themselves Liberals.

Mr Howells warned the conference yesterday that if the word Liberal was "outlawed" and they were forced to use Democrat, he, Mr Lacey and Mr Alex Carlile (Montgomery) would lose their seats.

Mr Alton said that when the merger of the Liberals and the Social Democrats was debated he had promised on behalf of

the then leadership that the word Liberal would be retained in the new party's short title. Those who had wanted to keep the word Liberal were entitled to feel bitter.

He warned that some people might want to "break away and form a new party".

But there was little sign last night of such discontented former Liberals having anywhere else to go and no ex-Liberal MP had resigned the whip, as it had been rumoured some might do if the change went through.

Mr Ashdown, who promised his party at a rally on Sunday night attended by more than 1,000 people that he would "lead from the front" and that people could not expect to bring "historical baggage" into the new party, is upsetting some traditional Liberals but he has won the first round in his attempt to demonstrate that the party is something new and distinctive.

Continued on page 24, col 2

Release of soldier angers Dublin

By Jamie Dettmer and Michael Evans

The Irish Government reacted angrily last night at the decision by the Northern Ireland Director of Public Prosecutions to drop charges against a young British soldier involved in a fatal shooting incident at a border checkpoint in February.

Within hours of the release of Private David Holden yesterday, the Irish Government said that the DPP's decision could effect the extradition arrangements between Britain and the Irish Republic. A spokesman said that Private Holden's clearing was "noted with surprise and deep concern. This could have implications for the legal arrangements existing between the two countries."

Private Holden, aged 18, of the Grenadier Guards, who had been charged with manslaughter after the death of 23-year-old Mr Aidan McAneaspie, walked free yesterday from a Belfast court when it was ruled after a 30-second hearing that there was no case to answer.

The decision came on the same day it was disclosed that substantial damages had been paid to the parents of an unarmed Belfast man shot dead by a soldier, who was later freed after serving only three years of a life sentence for murder.

The out-of-court settlement by the Ministry of Defence was confirmed by solicitors acting on behalf of Mr James Reilly and his wife Bridie, whose son Thomas was shot dead by Private Ian Richard Thain in August 1983. The sum of money involved was not disclosed.

In a move which is likely to anger London, the Irish Government also linked the dropping of manslaughter charges against Private Holden with the decision taken last January not to prosecute the RUC officers involved in the so-called "shoot-to-kill" incidents of 1982 investigated by Mr John Stalker.

The Irish spokesman said: "We view this latest decision against the background of other developments in this area and in particular with the decision taken not to prosecute certain members of the RUC of criminal offences in the public interest."

Mr McAneaspie, an election worker for Sinn Féin, the political wing of the IRA, died from a bullet wound in the back as he was walking past a permanent Army observation post at Aughnacloy on the Tyrone-Monaghan border. He was on his way to take part in a Gaelic football match.

Private Holden, who had been on observation duty, told



PAST WORLDS

How science is filling in the gaps in our knowledge of the past: a four-part series, plus a competition with prizes worth more than £2,500, begins today in full colour. Pages 10 and 11

Times readers can see the Henry Moore Exhibition at the Royal Academy for £1.50 off the usual entry price. Voucher: page 18

WIN £234,000

Portfolio PLUS Accumulator

There were no winners of yesterday's £4,000 daily prize, so the Portfolio Accumulator rises to £234,000. Prices: page 29

Parris joins The Times

Matthew Parris, until recently presenter of *Weekend World* and before that one of the wittiest and most independent-minded MPs in the Commons, takes on a new role as *The Times* political sketch-writer today. His account of the day the SLD chose a name is on page 24.

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Regret at rise in interest rates

Chancellor warns Cabinet on public spending demands

By Philip Webster, Chief Political Correspondent

Mr Nigel Lawson issued a strong warning to his Cabinet colleagues yesterday that demands for extra public spending will have to be restrained in the interests of halting a worrying rise in inflation.

At the same time, the Chancellor of the Exchequer told home owners of his regret that his "severe action" in raising interest rates had hurt them because of big increases in their mortgage payments.

Mr Lawson's remarks came as Mr John Major, Chief Secretary to the Treasury, continued his difficult discussions with the main departmental spending ministers to trim back excess bids of about £9 billion in the proposed public spending total for next year of £167 billion.

They coincided with a decision by Labour leaders last night to target a campaign against the Government on home owners and potential house buyers hit by a succession of interest rate increases.

Mr Gordon Brown, Labour's Treasury spokesman, said there would be a sharp rise in repossession of homes by building societies in the

winter as the increases became too much for some people.

He published the results of internal party research, carried out since the mortgage rate rose to 12.75 per cent, showing that the average wage earner on an average mortgage

Trade barrier warning. 25

faced monthly repayment increases of £30 since the Budget and first-time buyers faced average rises of £38 a month.

Mr Lawson, in a BBC interview from Berlin, where he is attending meetings of the International Monetary Fund, delivered a blunt message to the Cabinet that the fight



Mr Lawson at the IMF meeting in Berlin yesterday.

against inflation must come before spending plans. Asked about the discussions, he said: "It will be a tough round".

Mr Lawson also made a sharp attack on protectionism in Europe. In a call which will please the United States, he warned against raising fresh trade barriers between the EEC and the rest of the world when internal barriers were reduced in 1992.

He said that protection by the industrialized countries cost the Third World more than twice the amount provided in official aid. However, at the same time, it hurt industrialized countries by denying free choice for consumers and by raising prices.

Mr Major's discussions with the main spending ministers are reported by senior sources to be "cordial as usual but harder than ever before".

Treasury sources had predicted that they would be brutal before the faster-than-expected rise in inflation, which will mean social security costs being several hundred million pounds higher than expected. Mr Cecil Parkinson, Secretary of State

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Gibraltar PC tells of SAS warning

From Tony Dawe, Gibraltar

Further evidence to support the SAS version of how three IRA terrorists were killed in Gibraltar was given to the inquest yesterday by officers of the colony's police force.

PC Jimmy Parody said he saw the shooting of Mairead Farrell and Daniel McCann from his flat when he was off duty. He said he had heard a warning shouted at the couple and saw Farrell then move her hand towards her shoulder bag before being shot.

The SAS soldiers who fired the bullets have told the inquest, now in its fourth week, that they thought the movement indicated that she was about to trigger a bomb.

Mr Patrick McIlroy, representing the families of the three terrorists, said it was very convenient for the authorities that PC Parody had seen so much. He suggested that the officer had been chatting to friends in his flat and that his attention was

drawn by the shots and he did not see the actual killings. But PC Parody insisted that he had been looking out of the window at the time.

Two other police officers who were travelling in a patrol car described how the siren

Dr Ian Scott, an electronics expert, toured Gibraltar yesterday with a radio transmitter to see whether it would be possible to detonate a bomb by remote control in the heavily built-up town. He is expected to give evidence today.

was switched on so that they could answer an urgent call to return to police headquarters. They said they heard shouting just after passing Farrell and McCann, went on up the road and turned at a roundabout before coming back down the other side to investigate.

Their account contradicted some of the civilian eye-witnesses.

Inquest details, page 5

Booker Prize judges shy clear of dark horses

By Philip Howard Literary Editor

The short list for the Booker Prize for fiction, announced last night, contains two previous winners (no one has yet won the Booker twice), two previously short-listed, six well-known novelists, and no sensational dark horses that nobody has heard of.

There are, of course, several glaring omissions, as is inevitable in a short list. Two of the finalists are women; two are from Commonwealth countries; and several of the short-listed novels exploit the fashionable fictional style of mixing past and present, history and its consequences and survivors today.

The winner of the £15,000 prize will

be selected on October 25, and announced on live television at a dinner at Guildhall that night.

The shortlisted authors are, in alphabetical order:

● Peter Carey, for *Oscar and Lucinda* (Faber). Set mainly in the 19th century in Australia, where Oxford seminararian with a passion for gambling meets an Australian heiress with a passion for glass. It is a fantastic, funny, crowded love story of passion and chance, with echoes today. Reviewing it in *The Times* Victoria Glendinning wrote: "To say he's Australia's Dickens is to classify him, like a fossil. He's Australia's Peter Carey, and ours." Peter Carey lives and writes in Sydney. His *Illywhacker* was

shortlisted for the Booker Prize in 1985.

● Bruce Chatwin, for *Ul- (Cape)*. Not much bigger than a novella, this follows the life of the eponymous hero (or at any rate Harlequin) of the book, who is (or seems to be) a dried-up, part-Jewish Czech, living in Prague. He has sheltered himself from Hitler, Stalin, and the horrors of the modern world by building up the largest private collection of Meissen figurines, little, bloodless 18th-century mannikins. But there is more to Kasper Utz than meets the eye. Reviewing it, *The Times* wrote: "This shiny little novel is not just about pretty little porcelain figurines, but about dirty great issues of life."

● Penelope Fitzgerald, for *The Begin-*

ning of Spring (Heinemann). A picture of the Russia of Tolstoy and Chekhov in the British mode, seen through the eyes of an expatriate British printer in Moscow. He is a man of limited sensibility, with a wayward wife who deserts him and her children. Emotional and political storms blow around the British bulldog. Reviewing it in *The Times*, Andrew Sinclair wrote: "It is the art of Penelope Fitzgerald to suggest that hidden sense without stressing it. She is the mistress of the hint of the sublime."

● David Lodge, for *Nice Work* (Secker & Warburg). This is partly set in Rummidge, the pre-stressed concrete Midlands university where

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NEWS ROUNDUP

Thatcher to sign £1.5bn arms deal

The Prime Minister is today expected to sign a big arms deal for Britain, worth up to £1.5 billion, after months of negotiations with the Malaysian government.

Dr Mahathir Mohamed, the Malaysian Prime Minister, will discuss the arms package with Mrs Margaret Thatcher at Downing Street today. They are expected to sign an agreement which will involve the purchase of 12 Tornados ground attack fighters, a dozen Rapier air defence systems and a range of other equipment.

Dr Mahathir, who is in London on a private visit, is understood to have agreed to sign when he met Mrs Thatcher in Kuala Lumpur last month.

The £1.5 billion package will provide a boost to many of Britain's leading defence industries, including British Aerospace, GEC Marconi, and Shorts Brothers of Belfast.

Although Mrs Thatcher and Dr Mahathir are expected to sign the agreement today, the details of the different contracts will not be announced for some time.

Extradition sought

A Belgian diamond dealer sought in connection with the kidnapping of Mr Walid Al-Humaidh, a Kuwaiti millionaire aged 38, from Brixworth last week was being held in Belgium yesterday. Northamptonshire police said they would seek the extradition of Willy Schroyens, aged 41, who walked into an Antwerp police station. Meanwhile, in Northampton, Eddy Doucet, aged 31, from Antwerp, and Danielle Peumans, aged 41, from Brussels, were remanded in custody until Monday on charges connected with the kidnapping. Reporting restrictions were not lifted.

Separating smokers

Employers favour putting smokers in separate areas rather than not hiring them or banning the habit, according to a report by Incomes Data Services Ltd. Several employers said that in spite of an awareness of the dangers of smoking, a ban could lead to hostility and "illicit smoking" in prohibited areas, increasing the risk of fire. IDS says the Royal College of Physicians estimates 50 million working days a year are lost due to smoking.

Beauty contests cut

Beauty contests will not be screened on independent or BBC television channels from December. Miss World, in November, will be the last contest to be televised by Thames Television. ITV controllers have decided that "beauty contests of this nature should not be supported in the future", the Independent Television Association said yesterday. Mr Brian Tesler, chairman and managing director of London Weekend Television, said he was against the beauty parades, describing them as "cattle markets".

Arts Council award

The Arts Council yesterday announced the first full award under its incentive funding scheme. The Arvon Foundation, which has run writing courses since 1968, has been offered £36,500 over three years on condition it raises its income by £73,000. The foundation, based at two centres in Devon and West Yorkshire, will use the money to establish bursaries and buy its building in Lumb Bank, Yorkshire. The incentive funding scheme, which has a three-year budget of £12.5 million, was set up by the Arts Council under the direction of Mr Richard Luce, the Arts Minister.

Harvest prospects

A "moderate" harvest of 21.55 million tonnes was forecast yesterday by the United Kingdom Agricultural Supply Trade Association. Wheat was expected to yield 12.2 million tonnes, barley 8.75 and oats 0.6. Oil seed rape was expected to be down at one million tonnes. Field peas and bean yields have risen to more than one million tonnes for the first time. The Times crop survey will be published next Monday.

Rig survivors tell of hydraulics leak

By Kerry Gill

Two survivors of the Ocean Odyssey disaster who said hydraulic pipes designed to stop a blow-out had been leaking a week before the explosion will be asked to give evidence to the Department of Energy's inquiry.

The men, whose job it was to check the main pipe from the seabed daily, say fluid was leaking from the hydraulic

stopped. A motor which powered the blow-out preventer was burnt out, they said.

Mr Campbell Reid, secretary of the inter-union offshore committee, yesterday said their evidence was an example of oil companies placing employees' lives at risk to save costs.

The rig's radio officer died and 66 men escaped when the Ocean Odyssey exploded and was ravaged by fire last Thursday. A report has been sent to the Procurator Fiscal in Aberdeen and an inquiry will be held.

Grampian Police said any evidence received from survivors would be placed before the Department of Energy in case it was relevant to the inquiry. Police interviewed all the survivors as part of their attempts to find Mr Williams.

Yesterday Arco British, the rig's operator, said it could not comment on the allegations.

"There is no way we are making any statement until after the inquiry," the company said.

The Department of Energy said it was aware of the claims and its inquiry would want to hear from anyone who felt they were in possession of pertinent evidence.

The rig, now moored away from the well head, is to be towed to Invergordon in the Cromarty Firth. Towing was to have begun yesterday but was delayed by bad weather.

Occidental Oil yesterday said it hoped to raise the accommodation module from the seabed next to the stricken Piper Alpha platform this week.

Any sudden pressure surge from the seabed ought to be cut off by the hydraulic system if it was working properly.

The men say they immediately warned a supervisor but no action was taken as drilling would have had to be

University chiefs to support loans for students

By Sam Kiley
Universities Reporter

University vice-chancellors are likely to recommend that the Government introduce loans for student maintenance when they meet next week.

According to sources in the Committee of Vice-Chancellors and Principals, which holds its annual meeting in Oxford, they are also likely to ask the Government for an increase in university fees of up to 100 per cent.

Both decisions are likely to be taken in a mood of resignation rather than conversion to the Government's cause of bringing a more entrepreneurial spirit to the country's higher education institutions.

The consensus among university

heads is that loans are inevitable since Mr Robert Jackson, Under Secretary of State for Education, has ruled out increases in the existing maintenance grant.

One source said: "Students have to eat, the grant is inadequate - so it is better to institutionalize the borrowing that goes on at the moment and have a method of repayment which is fair and linked to their ability to pay".

At present the annual grant awarded to students is means tested according to their parents' income. The maximum award for students living away from home is £2,050 outside London and £2,450 inside the capital. Parents pay a proportion of the grant based on the amount they earn starting at £48 a year at earnings of £10,000 and £1,995

above £23,000. The Department of Education and Science estimates the average student borrows about £400 a year from banks to supplement their grants.

Miss Meave Sherlock, president of the National Union of Students, said: "Most people seem to think that the Government has decided on loans therefore there is little point in opposing them since the Government has a reputation for sticking to its guns."

"We do not accept this position. It may not be easy, but it is not impossible to get the Government to change its mind." The union successfully campaigned against means-testing fees, and with Tory backbench support, forced the Government to back down in 1984.

The vice-chancellors and prin-

cipals have given no indication of the type of loans system they would favour - and a small core of "die-hards" are expected to reject the idea altogether. The Government has promised a White Paper on student finance this autumn, and is known to be considering a number of schemes.

Mr Jackson recently returned from a tour of Australia where student fees are paid by extra income tax contributions after graduation.

It is thought that the vice-chancellors will agree to press the Government for an increase in fees - but sharp divisions about the long-term funding of universities will remain.

According to a report compiled by a committee working party under

the chairmanship of Dr Clark Brundin, vice-chancellor of the University of Warwick, increasing fees would reduce the dominance of the University Grants Committee which administers the bulk of an institution's income.

A source on the committee of vice-chancellors said: "That way the universities can operate more independently from the Universities Funding Council (which replaces the UGC later this year)."

"They resent the amount of control and strings the UFC will attach to funding for projects. By channelling the money through local education authorities they can be more flexible."

The report says that such a method would also allow universities to recruit extra students.

Steel union turns down approach to work new pit

By Tim Jones, Labour Affairs Correspondent

The dominant union in British Steel has rejected an official approach to work British Coal's proposed £90 million Margam "superpit" in South Wales after the decision last weekend by officials of the National Union of Mineworkers to oppose six-day working.

The approach, made to an area official of the Iron and Steel Trades Confederation during a Welsh Development Agency function in Cardiff, indicates that the corporation is determined to sink the pit in spite of outright opposition from Mr Arthur Scargill, president of the NUM, and members of its national executive committee.

Mr Roy Evans, general secretary of the ISTC, last night said: "The approach was made to one of my area officials who reported back to me. We decided to have nothing to do with it as we have enough problems without being involved in Margam."

"In any event, I would back the call being made for the TUC to oppose any non-affiliated union other than the NUM becoming involved in Margam."

The revelation of high level "diplomatic lobbying" by British Coal came as it emerged that the South Wales NUM leadership had rejected an olive branch which guaranteed they would be the dominant union at Margam for 10 years.

It reinforces the impression given by Mr John Northard, deputy chairman of British Coal, that if necessary, the corporation will recruit for Margam without any trade

union involvement, asking individual employees to agree to six-day contracts.

In a letter to Mr Des Duffield, president of the South Wales NUM, Mr Ron Price, area director of British Coal, says that after that period the "arrangements for determining recognition for mines in general would apply". In other words, the dominant union at the plant would be granted sole negotiating rights.

Yesterday, Mr Roy Lynx, president of the Union of Democratic Mineworkers, said that if he received a call from British Coal to discuss representation at Margam he would "respond in a positive way".

● The TUC general council has moved to prevent bruising and damaging membership wars between its affiliates by undertaking in future to ballot workers in plants where more than one union is engaged in a battle to recruit them.

Yesterday it emerged that at the June meeting of the general council, Mr John Lyons, general secretary of the Engineers' and Managers' Association, gained agreement that in future "the views of the individuals involved should be taken into account in future disputes cases".

Mr Lyons said yesterday he had been assured that the new clause would be incorporated in the next edition of the movement's "law and order" Bridlington Principles which are to be published soon. The new clause would apply in all disputes cases in which no union has negotiation rights for those involved in a membership dispute.

Murder 'strike legacy'

By Kerry Gill

The longstanding bitterness that split a Scottish mining community after the 1984 miners' strike ended in the murder of a former National Union of Mineworkers official, a court was told yesterday.

The body of Mr Joe Meldrum, aged 32, a former secretary of the local NUM branch at New Cumnock in Ayrshire, was found in the River Nith. His head had been held under water after a fight outside a public house.

Mr Meldrum's mistake, the High Court at Kilmarnock

was told, had been to call a strikebreaker's son a "scab's boy". Andrew Ramage, aged 31, of Westland Drive, New Cumnock, was jailed for life for the murder.

His brother, Martin Ramage, aged 21, of Blackwood Drive, New Cumnock, was freed after admitting assault.

The murder was the culmination of some four years of bitterness in the village.

Mr Hugh Matthews, for the prosecution, said Mr Meldrum was one of 13 men who did not break the strike.

Fees dispute stops hearing



James Pius Clarke leaving the courthouse yesterday at Portlaoise in the Irish Republic after a dispute over fees brought to a standstill attempts to extradite him from the republic on grounds that he escaped from the Maze prison in Northern Ireland. The case was adjourned until Friday for mention only while a new legal team is sought. Clarke, aged 32, was remanded in custody. Mr Patrick Gageboy, counsel for Clarke, told the court that the Irish Attorney General had refused to pay a "proper professional fee" to his solicitor.

North Sea pollution

Seal tests ignore pesticides

By David Nicholson-Lord

Government tests on seals which died in the North Sea viral epidemic cover only a small proportion of pollutants and ignore some of the most poisonous substances known to be present in coastal waters.

Details of Ministry of Agriculture analyses of common seals on the east coast, obtained by The Times, show residues of banned pesticides such as DDT are present at low levels in the animals' blubber.

The tests have pinpointed the presence of the decay products of DDT, the controversial pesticides lindane and dieldrin, the industrial solvent hexachlorobenzene (HCB) and seven polychlorinated biphenyls (PCBs), which are known to cause serious damage to seals' reproductive systems.

Lindane, used widely in agriculture and timber treatment, and HCBs have been linked with cancers in laboratory animals. Dieldrin will soon be banned in Britain.

The tests formed the basis of a ministry statement earlier this month which said contaminant levels were lower than 10 or 15 years ago and that PCB concentrations were less than in the heavily polluted Wadden and Baltic seas, where the epidemic has raged since the spring.

However, data has been provided for only 15 toxic chemicals. Earlier tests on seal pups in West Germany detected the presence of more than 1,000 separate toxins.

The lack of comprehensive data is caused by the high cost of analyses and the inability of

science to keep up with the flood of synthetic substances produced by industry.

Scientists have argued that pollution cannot be ruled out as an underlying cause of the epidemic. Although the trigger was the canine distemper virus, toxins may have harmed the immune system.

Dr Paul Johnston, a Greenpeace-sponsored research fellow in aquatic toxicology at Queen Mary's College, London, said yesterday that the lack of testing amounted to a big hole in toxicological data.

A senior Ministry of Agriculture scientist said more elaborate analyses would be too expensive. Testing of a single sample of blubber for dioxin, one of the most dangerous pollutants, would cost £2,000.

Passenger jets carry toxic waste

By Harvey Elliott, Air Correspondent

Tons of potentially dangerous toxic waste are being flown into Britain in the holds of passenger jets without any detailed official record being kept of their movement or precise chemical composition.

The Civil Aviation Authority (CAA), responsible for the safety of goods carried by air, grants 250 licences annually, giving British and foreign airlines blanket permission to carry dangerous goods, but says it has no

record of exactly what use is made of the permits or what is carried.

A CAA spokesman said: "We carry out spot checks but they cannot be comprehensive and our inspectors can only aim to cover each of the 100 entry points twice a year. Standards generally, however, are very high and no airline would want to be involved in carrying dangerous goods in an unsafe manner."

The trade in airborne toxic waste was disclosed when Air Canada brought a total of 27 tons of polychlorinated biphenyls (PCBs) from Montreal to Heathrow in three separate shipments in the holds of Boeing 747 "Combi" jets, which are designed to carry passengers and cargo.

The flights, between November 1987 and June this year, brought the waste coolant from electrical transformers for disposal by a licensed incineration unit in Wales.

The book, *Green Against Green*, shows that a British Cabinet order in June 1922 to the Army to capture the Four Courts in Dublin from the IRA was rescinded only "at the last possible moment".

The author of the book, Dr Michael Hopkinson, a history lecturer, also says that Lloyd George was "alarmed" at the prospect of an IRA victory that he considered supplying the provisional government with massive amounts of munitions.

Green Against Green (Gill and Macmillan, £30 hardback, £12.95 paperback).

Education link with industry improved

By Roland Rudd and David Tytler

Companies are introducing new recruitment strategies to cope with skill shortages as the Government attempts to forge closer links between industry and education.

The Department of Trade and Industry will tomorrow announce an initiative to increase co-operation between industry and education with 130 advisers on enterprise and education.

Grand Metropolitan, the drinks, foods and retailing group, yesterday disclosed its own policy, intended to give teachers work experience while attracting more youngsters into industry.

Mr Norman Fowler, Secretary of State for Employment, will tomorrow make a speech on the importance of the Technical Vocational and Education Initiative which provides 14 to 18-year-olds with practical training.

The Government hopes that by next summer one in 10 teachers will have work experience outside the classroom and that all children between 14 and 16 will be able to work for local companies before leaving school.

A report published by the Confederation of British Industry this week shows that 40 per cent of schools have no regular contact with business and more than half the companies have no involvement with schools.

A pilot scheme for 300 teachers' this summer was criticized by the teachers' unions as teachers were expected to forego part of their holiday to take up the placements. The success of those schemes has led the Government to press ahead with programmes to give work experience to 30,000 teachers a year.

In London yesterday Mrs Angela Rumbold, Minister of State for Education, launched a scheme to encourage industry to become more involved with primary schools.

Mr Kenneth Baker, Secretary of State for Education and Science, is expected in the autumn to ask industry to provide money for state schools after complaints from industry and commerce about the low standards.

Book tells of 1922 plan to retake Dublin

By Jamie Dettmer

Lloyd George and Winston Churchill ordered the British Army to draw up plans for the re-occupation of Dublin a year after the Irish Free State was formed, according to a book to be published this week.

They feared that the provisional government in Dublin would be defeated by the IRA in the Irish Civil War.

The book, *Green Against Green*, shows that a British Cabinet order in June 1922 to the Army to capture the Four Courts in Dublin from the IRA was rescinded only "at the last possible moment".

The author of the book, Dr Michael Hopkinson, a history lecturer, also says that Lloyd George was "alarmed" at the prospect of an IRA victory that he considered supplying the provisional government with massive amounts of munitions.

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Lordship of Sellafeld nuclear plant for sale

By Ronald Faux

The way is open for Greenpeace or other environmental groups to become lord and feudal master of the British Nuclear Fuels plant at Sellafeld, Cumbria, and to own land adjoining the controversial pipe that discharges nuclear waste into the Irish Sea.

The possibility arises because Lord Lonsdale, the entrepreneur and North Country landowner, is to sell 34 lordships in the Lake District. They include the lordship of Calder, which extends for 5,000 acres from the sea, and includes the Sellafeld site.

The lordship, which was bought by

the Lonsdales in the eighteenth century, gives no rights over the nuclear plant. However, included in the sale is ownership of 65 acres of sand dunes between the plant and the sea. The southern boundary is marked by the pipeline which runs above ground level before disappearing under water.

Greenpeace campaigners attacked the 1.5 mile pipeline last year. One protester faces a £125,000 damages claim from British Nuclear Fuels. Another campaigner and the captain of a Greenpeace vessel used in the attack were jailed for disobeying a

High Court order not to interfere with the pipeline.

Three other Greenpeace members were fined a total of £825 after chaining themselves to the Flying Scotsman steam engine as it prepared to take passengers on a visit to the plant.

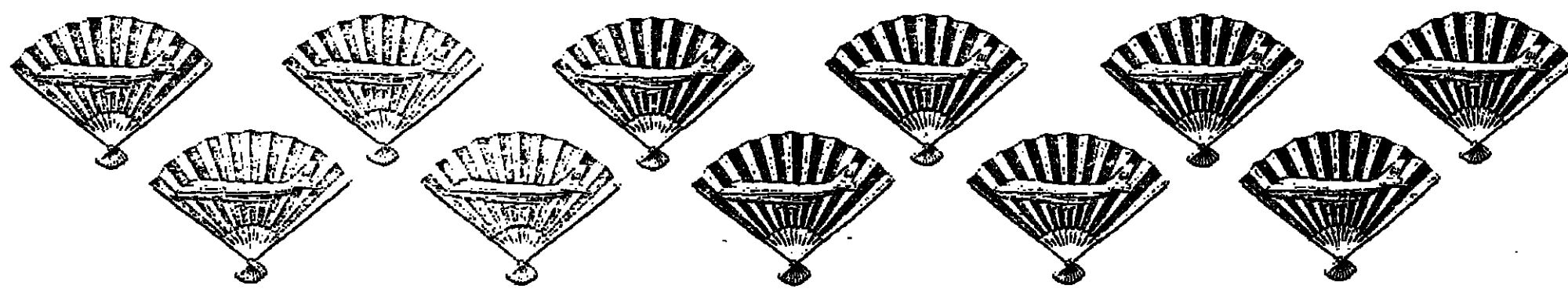
British Nuclear Fuels said yesterday it was not interested in the lordship. A spokesman said: "It would not interfere with our operation at Sellafeld. Whoever owns the lordship means nothing so far as we are concerned and the pipeline from the plant runs across our land or across Crown property. We will not be

bidding." The company bought a 90-acre stretch of neighbouring land owned by British Rail for £20,000 at auction two years ago after outbidding environmental groups.

The 250-yard strip of dunes between the plant and sea extends for three-quarters of a mile. Three farmers have grazing rights but the strip has little value except as a possible platform for the anti-nuclear lobby.

The 34 lordships, including those of Plumpton Wall and Bootle, Strickland Roger and Crackenthorpe, Ambleside and Sedburgh, will be sold by auction in Penrith on October 7.

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Women by hom sex, c

A man raped two women, one of whom was a minor, and was charged with sexual assault. The case is being heard in court today.

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Women hypnotized by homoeopath for sex, court is told

A man raped two women after hypnotizing them with a black box as part of homoeopathic treatment, a court was told yesterday.

He persuaded a third woman into a sex session and raped her, claiming she needed sexual therapy to boost her confidence, it was alleged.

The married man, aged 54, from Anglesey, north Wales, denies raping the women, procuring one woman to have unlawful sexual intercourse by falsely representing it as bona fide treatment, and another sexual offence.

Mr Gareth Williams, QC, for the prosecution at Crown Court, said the man had a "very substantial sexual drive". He was also a man of "deep and devout deceitfulness in sexual matters".

Mr Williams said the man, who met the women through the Mormon Church, claimed to practise homoeopathic medicine, prescribing natural remedies and "somewhat unorthodox treatments".

He also practised as a hypnotist and used a black box with an orange light on top to hypnotize two women and tried unsuccessfully to use it on the third.

His first alleged victim, married with children, sought his help for a weight problem. "She did lose a couple of stones in weight. But there came a stage when he hypnotized her for his own ignoble

purpose, namely sexual intercourse", Mr Williams said.

In her hypnotic trance the woman was aware of what he was doing but could not resist.

His second alleged victim was a gardener.

"He conned that woman to have sexual intercourse with him by pretending he was carrying out a therapy on her", Mr Williams said.

Mr Williams said the Crown regarded his actions as a "con trick" and found it "very difficult to believe" that he did not get sexual gratification from what he did.

The man used his black box to hypnotize the third woman, Mr Williams said. "She says that when she came out of hypnosis she realized what he had been doing."

Mr Williams said the man denied having sex with the first woman, had sex with the second woman with her consent, and had sex with the third woman but paid her.

When questioned by police, the man described himself as a qualified homoeopath.

He said the woman gardener and another woman would sit on his body while kissing and touching each other, describing it as "admirable therapy".

Asked by police if this form of therapy had been proven or recognized, the man said: "Part of it is in America. They write books about it."

Asked if there was any sexual gratification, he replied: "None whatsoever, no".

He told the officers that the black box was called a "hypnoid".

He denied to the police that he had hypnotized the women and had sex with them against their will. "You can't have sex with someone under hypnosis if they don't want to do it", he told them.

The first alleged victim, aged 35, said she was naked and in a trance when the man raped her after giving her a massage.

She went to his home after he offered to give her a powder as a slimming aid.

She was massaged in his consulting room and hypnotized by the black box.

The woman received about 24 treatments over three months, first at his consulting room and later in her own bedroom. She said that during one session at her home, when she came out of the trance, her bikini top did not feel right.

"It was as if it had been taken off and put back on again", she said. This happened several times, she said.

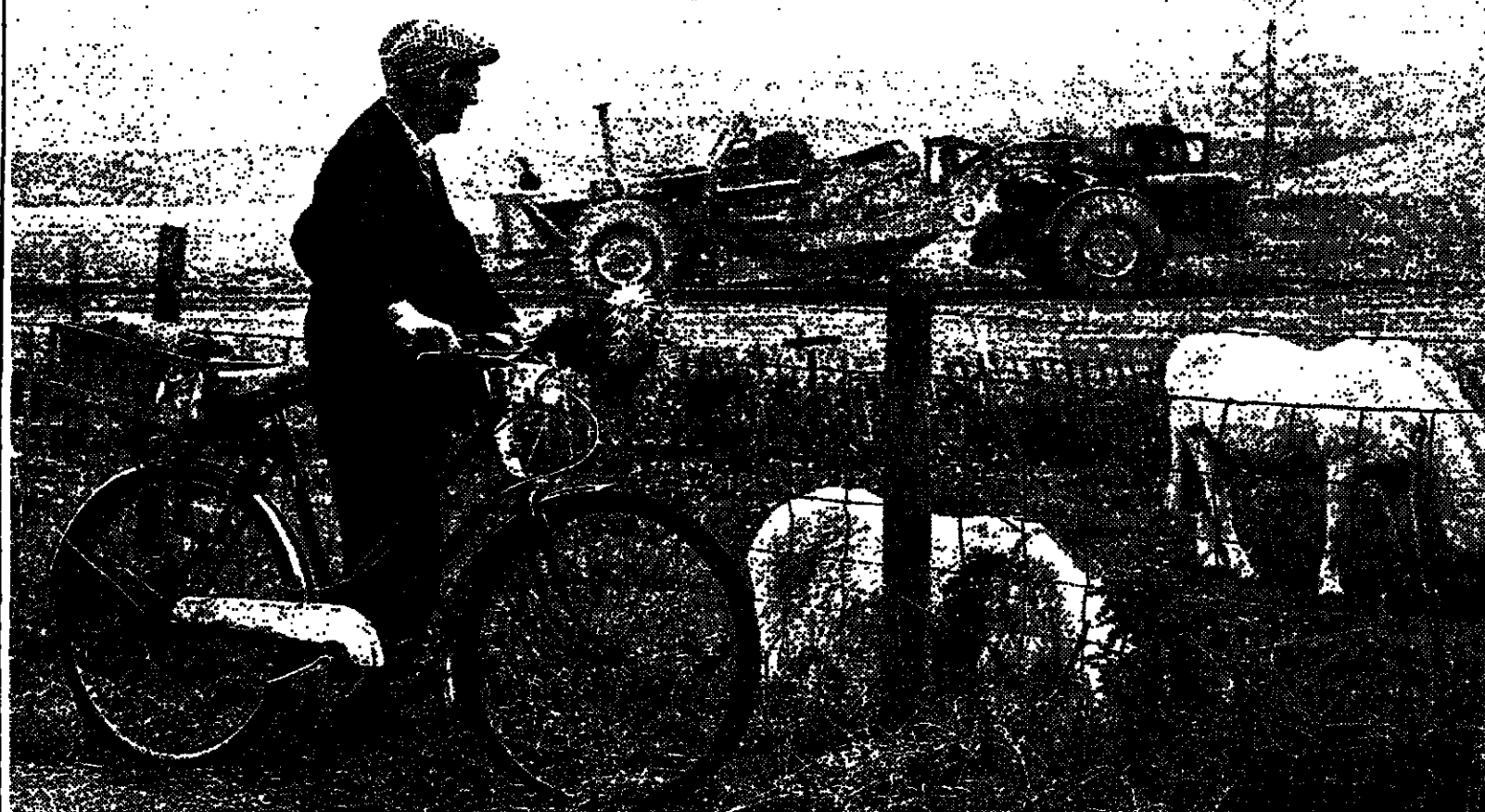
"Every time, he said I was silly to keep my bikini on. He said he saw naked women all the time and it was nothing to him and how silly it was."

She said that on the day of the rape she was in a trance when he said he wanted intercourse with her.

Mr Robin David, QC, the judge, asked: "Were you able to do anything about it?" She replied: "No".

The case continues.

Where grain gives way to the crane



Mr Fred Smith watching earth-movers level the ground 50 yards from his home at Newington for the Channel tunnel terminal (Photograph: Chris Harris)

By Alan Hamilton

Farmer Ian Whitehead passed from stable-burrowing on the edge of the village of Newington, Kent, to point to the hump of Saxon tunnels on the South Downs skyline. All around him, latter day excavators were reshaping the chalky earth into the English terminal of the Channel Tunnel.

This time last year Mr Whitehead was harvesting barley from a nearby field. Today the field has been gobbled up in the giant maws of the

earth-moving machines to build the terminal approaches; where there was golden grain there are now cranes. His 400-year-old farmhouse has been dismantled, perhaps to be re-assembled elsewhere as a museum.

"This", Mr Whitehead, who has farmed at Newington for 40 years, said, "is the annihilation of everything that anyone remembers." He has lost one-fifth of his 500 acres, first to the M20 motorway and now to the Channel. Even with compensation, he says, he cannot afford to rent another

farm elsewhere and with his two sons, he clings to his remaining land.

Newington, then named Nevanta, is listed in the Domesday Book as a prosperous settlement with a church, 21 borderers and three servants. Now it is dying.

Since the tunnelers came two years ago, 36 families have left the village, driven out by the noise, the excavating earthworks and the offer of compensation for their homes. At present 20 houses are lying empty, the

curtains still at the windows to discourage vandalism. Another five have been demolished.

Mr Fred Smith, aged 70, a retired railwayman, bought his council house several years ago little knowing that he would have a 500-acre tunnel terminal at the bottom of his garden. "Because I bought it cheaply, the tunnel company think I should give it up cheaply. But the compensation I would get for this would only buy me a tumble-down shack in Folkestone. I have no choice but to stay."

Dr Pyke 'punched by burglar'

Dr Magnus Pyke, the television presenter, was beaten and tied up by a burglar at his home, Southwark Crown Court, south-east London, was told yesterday.

Dr Pyke, aged 80, said in a statement that he had opened his front door after hearing a noise and a young man had pushed him back inside.

He said: "He turned to me and punched me with his fist in the left eye. I think I fell down at this point and I know I lost my glasses."

"I was face down and he was pulling me violently up the stairs, continually talking to me," Dr Pyke, who described himself as a retired nutritionist and broadcaster, said the man threw him on his bed and he was bound with his own ties.

He said the man had then asked where he stored his jewels. "I told him there wasn't any. I told him I had a little money in my jacket downstairs."

"He then disappeared from my area of hearing. From this point I never saw him again. I called out a few times, shouting 'Hello'. I managed to move my feet around the bed and someone caught on to a chair. About five minutes later I heard footsteps coming up the stairs and was relieved to find it was a police officer."

Mr John McGuinness, for the prosecution, said the burglar filled three of Dr Pyke's bags with silverware and antique clocks valued at £20,000.

Gary Brandon, aged 32, of Adeney Close, Hammersmith, west London, denies conspiracy to burglar and burglary with a person unknown. Mr McGuinness said Mr Brandon had acted as getaway driver for the man who burst in to Dr Pyke's house at St Peter's Villas, Hammersmith.

The case continues today.

International Bar Conference

Warning to employers on Aids tests

By Frances Gibb, Legal Affairs Correspondent

Employers were warned yesterday that they could not generally dismiss a worker who had Aids and even testing for the virus could lay them open to court action.

Mr Nicholas Kearns, senior counsel in general practice in Dublin, told the International Bar Conference in Argentina that by the end of the decade it was predicted the number of people carrying the virus would have reached 10 million.

This had important implications in the workplace, he said, urging the International Bar Association to produce guidelines for dealing with Aids.

He said the position in America appeared to be that a worker who had Aids could not be dismissed unless the illness made him incapable of performing his work.

He said employers in most jurisdictions were legally obliged to provide a "safe place of work and safe system of work for their employees" and could not afford to bury their

heads in the sand. Any omission by an employer which led to an employee contracting Aids at work would have no defence to proceedings alleging civil or criminal liability.

Employers could not infringe employees' privacy rights or victimize or discriminate against an employee with Aids, Mr Kearns said.

Screening employees for Aids could put the employer in court for breach of contract if it was done without the employee's consent, he said.

In the case of potential employees in the United Kingdom, the Department of Employment had indicated there was no need for a pre-employment medical to include an Aids test. But there was no legal obstacle if a British employer decided to make such a test requisite, he said.

With existing workers, if the contract required medical tests, this could not be extended to include Aids without an employee's consent.

The main exception was in the case of "high risk" workers exposed from time to time to

body fluids, such as those working in the emergency, welfare or custodial fields.

The trend in the US was to view Aids as a protected disability under laws which prohibit discrimination on the basis of handicap.

The law in the US is now that "a person with Aids is protected providing he does not pose a direct threat to the health of others and is able to perform the duties of his job".

Mr Kearns said this meant an employer could not test for Aids as a condition of employment unless he could show the absence of Aids was a bona fide occupational qualification.

In such cases, it was advisable to tell applicants that a medical test would include an Aids test, he said.

In spite of this lead against Aids testing in the US, many employers in other countries were "almost certainly" going to continue pre-employment Aids testing whenever possible, Mr Kearns said.

● Trial by "scapegoat-hunting media" of organizations involved in big disasters was condemned by a leading personal injuries lawyer yesterday.

Mr David McIntosh, senior partner of Davies Arnold and Cooper, said the media, particularly British newspapers, had too often been "emotionally pro-plaintiff".

He said their attention had too frequently been directed "towards undermining the rights of defendants in disaster cases from exercising their legitimate entitlement to have the allegations made against them objectively determined by the courts".

Mr McIntosh said the media's need to find someone to blame was fuelled by a wish to feed public opinion "with an ample supply of scapegoats for any tragedy".

If the compensation process which required both proof of causation and of fault was to continue, and the media continued to consider its role to make accusations of fault, it would have to expect that those blamed would demand "justice".

Panto girl tells of 'triple rape' ordeal

A girl aged 14 had been raped by two men when she sought help after being raped by another man, a court was told yesterday.

The girl had travelled to London from Durham without telling her parents to see a show at the London Palladium starring Peter Howitt, the actor, when she was attacked, the Central Criminal Court was told.

The girl, who is now aged 15, said she had become lost in London and the first man she asked for help to get home had lured her to his flat and raped her twice.

She said she had staggered into the street and flagged down a car, begging for help. The two occupants had driven her to a secluded place and both of them had raped her.

The two men in the car have not been caught. A Jordanian business studies student, aged 21, denies charges including rape and unlawful sexual intercourse in connection with the first attack.

Mr David Bate, for the prosecution, said: "This case involves a series of rapes on an innocent young girl who was lost in the hustle and bustle of our metropolis."

Three men saw her defenceless and in need of help. They did not just pass her by but each stranger raped

her in spite of her protests and when they had their fill they abandoned her."

He said that the case had become known as the "Babes in the Wood rape" after the show starring Mr Howitt.

The girl told the court: "I had a big crush on him. I did not tell my mum and dad about it because I felt embarrassed. I had liked him for about six months when I went to London."

She said she had paid £16 for a seat near the front of the theatre. She had told her parents that she was staying the night with a friend.

She said that after the show she had gone to Oxford Street Underground station but the entrance she had used earlier was closed and this had confused her. "I became upset and began crying."

The accused had come up to her and comforted her and promised to take her to King's Cross station where she could catch her train.

"He put his arm around me and asked if anything was the matter. At first I told him I was 16 because I thought that would put him off taking advantage of me. I did not feel in control being in London."

He had led her on to the Tube and taken her to Bayswater, west London, instead of King's Cross. She had then agreed grudgingly to go to his flat at Lewisham, south-east London, because it was late.

Inside the flat, the student had forced her to drink two tumblers of Martini and had then raped her twice, the girl said.

She said she had fled at about 1.30am and had flagged down two men in a car who had comforted her and agreed to drive her to King's Cross. Both spoke with foreign accents. However, she had been driven to a quiet place where both men had raped her.

The case continues today.

Currie taken to task over northerners

By Ian Smith

Lectures to northerners about damaging eating, drinking and smoking habits by Mrs Edwina Currie, Under Secretary of State for Health, were counter-productive, with groups at risk ignoring insensitively delivered warnings, a health expert said yesterday.

Instead of arousing sympathy for people who were worried about seeing themselves as second-class citizens, the Government should instigate long-term health objectives by improving the working and social image of northerners.

Only then, Mr Leon Kreitzman said, would those living in the North believe long life was worth surviving. He was addressing a Bupa symposium in Manchester on health management.

Mr Kreitzman, director of health studies at the Henley Planning and Forecasting Centre, said Mrs Currie's statements about northern dietary habits were a gross oversimplification, but basically sound.

Research among 18,000 people throughout the country had indicated that northerners were more overweight than their southern counterparts who tended to exercise more were more likely to belong to a health club, and drink and smoke less.

Those in the South were also most likely to attend a dentist regularly and less likely to take prescription drugs.

Perhaps predictably, southerners also felt better — they were more optimistic than northerners and even more far-sighted than those in Scotland who

proved the most pessimistic. Mrs Yvonne Bennion, divisional director for the Industrial Society, said investigations had proved that health programmes at work were desperately needed. There were numerous examples of company fitness activities but figures showed that 37 per cent of those in the North-west are dying of heart disease below the age of 65.

● The Labour Party is issuing a circular to health and local authorities setting out their obligations to provide community care to highlight the lack of government action.

The mock official document calls on authorities to carry out an audit of all their services for the most vulnerable groups so that a national picture of community care can be compiled.

Housing market

Boom ends for most of the country

By Christopher Warman Property Correspondent

The housing market has peaked over much of the country and some property prices have fallen, the Royal Institution of Chartered Surveyors reports in its latest house price survey today.

The findings from a survey of nearly 100 estate agents in England and Wales confirm increasing evidence that the property boom is over.

"Sharp increases in mortgage rates which are shaking buyer confidence, combined with a greater supply of property, are credited with ending the steep climb recorded during most of 1988", the institution concludes.

Some areas, particularly the north of England, are still defying national trends by reporting a continuing boom, but agents do not expect this to last beyond 1988.

Mr Peter Miller, housing market spokesman, said: "Many agents in the southern half of England are reporting a dramatic change in market conditions, but evidence of realized prices falling is difficult to find, except in particu-

larly Devon and Cornwall where prices are a deeply religious issue, estate agents greedy and snail, and building bungalows should be banned, according to a Devon rector (Robin Young writes).

The Rev Barry Swift, of Axminster, says pensioners buying retirement homes at inflated prices are driving out the impoverished young local people, putting social and medical services under intolerable strain and destroying the community's social fabric.

The rector's wrath was raised by a circular from Gribble Booth and Taylor, a far individual cases". In the North, a severe shortage of available quality properties, and an abundance of purchasers, was producing a volatile market. "However, most agents accept that the market will cool off and the only question is when, not if."

One in three of the 97 contributing agents reported increases of 8 per cent in the three months to the end of August, compared with half in the quarter to the end of July. One in four reported increases of 5 per cent and 2

Devon estate agent, urging him to "float your property on the London market".

He said: "It is those who are left behind without houses who lose out. When I meet young couples before their weddings now, very few of them can afford to buy a home of their own. The increase in house prices is changing the whole community. We cannot offer people like teachers and nurses anywhere to live."

The agent said it had to get the best price, and the answer was provision of more housing. He said: "The boom is over, but the market will not go into reverse. It is more likely that property prices will stabilize."

Mr Jonathan Hooker, of Clarke, Waltham Forest, north-east London, said sellers were accepting offers they would have refused last May. The Building Societies Association said in its latest bulletin: "There are now clear signs, in London and the South-east at least, that the housing market has moved from overheating to a more normal relationship between supply and demand."

increase in the base rate may further dampen demand, resulting in a flat market until the spring."

Mr Alan Chart, of Alan de Maid, Tunbridge Wells, Kent, said: "It could be a depressing autumn. Prices have certainly topped out and some reductions are being made to achieve sales."

Halifax estate agents of Winchester, Hampshire, said anything slightly over-priced was not selling quickly.

Mr Bob Miller, of Randalls Nationwide Anglia, Newham, east London, said: "The boom is over, but the market will not go into reverse. It is more likely that property prices will stabilize."

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Carnival man 'boasted of knife attack'

A man paid with his life when he tried to stop a thief escaping with a 40p can of cola at last year's Notting Hill Carnival, a jury was told yesterday at the Central Criminal Court.

Michael Galvin, aged 23, was surrounded by a gang, punched, kicked and stabbed to death, Mr Roy Amlot, for the prosecution, said.

Minutes later his alleged killer boasted to friends that he had plunged in the knife, Mr Amlot said.

Alban Turner, aged 23, from Shepherds Bush, west London, denies murder.

Mr Amlot told the jury that events which led to the death of Mr Galvin, an electrician, of Ledbury Road, Notting Hill, were all over in a few minutes.

Mr Galvin, married with a young daughter and whose wife, Patricia, was pregnant, had set up a stall selling soft drinks near his home.

He was dragged into the middle of the road and stabbed after he challenged a gang member who walked off with a can.

The trial continues today.

THE TIMES PRESSPASS

The Times student discount

● Application forms for Presspass, the scheme which will allow students to purchase *The Times* at half price, will appear in all editions of *The Times* tomorrow.

● The unique discount scheme offers students savings of £50 a year off the cost of their daily newspaper. Students will be supplied with vouchers which will allow point-of-purchase discounts on a daily or weekly basis. The scheme has received a warm welcome from student groups, and applications are expected to be heavy.

● Presspass is open to all students at universities, polytechnics and colleges. Sixth-form students are also eligible. On top of the half-price benefit participants will receive further bonuses, including a free three-line advertisement in *The Times*.

● Details and application forms have also been sent to all educational institutions.

Sex charges

Albert Arthur, aged 78, of Bournemouth, who is accused of sexually assaulting a woman over a period of 33 years, and a young girl, was remanded in custody for 24 hours by the town's magistrates yesterday.

Turtle giant

The largest leatherback turtle found in British waters, weighing 2,000lb and measuring 8ft long by 8ft wide, was washed ashore at Harlech beach, Gwynedd, North Wales, yesterday. It will be displayed at the National Museum of Wales in Cardiff.

Kitchen case

Hammersmith and Fulham council in west London yesterday dropped its prosecution against Charing Cross Hospital for allegedly having cockroaches in the kitchen. The hospital promised not to use the kitchen until building work is completed.

Road attack

Police were yesterday looking for a gang of youths who threw a block of concrete from a car through the windscreen of another car driven by a woman. The motorist, who was travelling in Hedge End, Hampshire, was showered with splintered glass but escaped injury.

Animal riddle

Police were yesterday trying to trace the owner of a kinkajou, a rare, tree-dwelling animal from Central America, which was found on a grass verge at junction 9 of the M23 in Sussex. It was taken to British Airways quarantine department at Gatwick airport.

Move to end wait in 'cheat' appeal

By Michael Horswell

A student who allegedly cheated during his final examinations yesterday accused his university of stalling in his long-running legal battle for a degree.

Mr Francis Focke, whose case has involved the Queen, said Bristol University was showing an "appalling lack of interest" in a situation which has dragged on for more than two years.

Mr Focke, an American student with a brilliant academic record, has refuted an allegation that he cheated during his BSc finals in computer science with mathematics in 1986 and petitioned the Queen, the University Visitor, through the Privy Council in his campaign for the first-class honours degree to which he says he is entitled.

No evidence has been produced to show how he cheated. The university's case is basically that his marks, which ranged from 70 to 90 per cent, were too good.

The Privy Council has asked the university to respond to several points raised

in the petition, notably concerning the Privy Council's jurisdiction in the absence of the normal appeal hearing.

But the university has not yet responded — a failure which Mr Focke, a married man living in the Clifton area of Bristol, says is a delaying tactic.

Mr Focke, now working as a computer programmer while awaiting the outcome of his appeal, said: "If they don't present the papers by next week I will be making a formal protest. They are so reluctant to put their side of the argument. Are they scared of losing?"

If the Privy Council's jurisdiction is agreed, Mr John Wakeham, Lord President of the Council, acting on the Queen's behalf, will consider the case with the assistance of legal opinion and adjudicate.

Otherwise the Privy Council will refer the case back to the university's appeal committee, possibly with directions on the conduct of an appeal.

Witness says Farrell made move for bag

Shout of 'police' before gun shots

An off-duty Gibraltar police officer who watched the shooting of two IRA terrorists from his flat window told the inquest yesterday that he heard a shout of "Police... police" before they were killed.

PC James Parody, whose flat overlooks the Shell petrol station and Winston Churchill Avenue, said Mairread Farrell had made a movement to a bag on her right shoulder before she was shot.

He told the inquest he had looked out when he heard a police siren. He saw a police car pull out of traffic on Smith Dorrien Avenue and drive along Winston Churchill Avenue.

It had passed Farrell and Danny McCann. He had noticed them walking along the road as they were outside the petrol station. The car's siren and flashing light were on.

"When the police car passed I noticed two men suddenly appear. I don't know where they came from. They just suddenly appeared", he said.

"From where I could see they had their backs towards me. They were in the middle of the road. The couple were on the pavement."

"They suddenly appeared there and I stopped looking at the police car and started looking at these two."

"I heard shouts. I don't know if both of the two shouted or if one of the two



A contempt hearing against *The Sunday Times* in the Gibraltar Supreme Court over the newspaper's reporting of the IRA inquest was adjourned for legal arguments yesterday. There was confusion over the validity of a draft agreement between the newspaper and Mr Eric Thistlethwaite, the Gibraltar Attorney General, who complained of contempt in a story on September 11.

shouted. I heard shouts of "Police... police."

PC Parody said he had noticed Farrell looking back towards the police car. When he heard the shouts he saw her turn to the right and make a move with her left hand to the bag on her right shoulder.

When she made the move she was facing McCann. He could not see what McCann was doing but noticed he was carrying a book and a newspaper in his right hand.

He said: "I heard them shout 'Police... police'. And after I saw her make the move towards her bag."

"Those people, they had

Bomb specialist called

An independent expert is to give evidence to the Gibraltar inquest on the method of triggering a bomb by a radio-controlled device.

Mr Patrick McGrory, who is appearing for the families of the terrorists, said the expert would look at the question of electronic detonation of a bomb by radio signal.

Mr McGrory has questioned whether it was technically possible to set off a bomb with a radio-controlled device out of line of sight and with buildings between the bomb and the button.

SAS soldiers told the inquiry they opened fire because

they believed the terrorists were about to set off an explosion by remote control.

An Army bomb expert has said it could have been done from anywhere in Gibraltar or even outside the colony.

Mr Felix Pizzarello, the coroner, has allowed Mr McGrory's expert to study a radio-controlled device exhibited in court by Mr Michael Hucker, representing the SAS soldiers.

However, it was shown as an illustration of the type of device available and was not found on the terrorists or in their cars.

When Mr Hucker suggested the soldiers were on the pavement, the witness insisted they were on the road.

He said he saw the guns jump but agreed he did not see any smoke or propellant from the weapons.

Asked about being in the Army and whether he had seen Browning pistols before, PC Parody told the court mistakenly that he had been in the terrorists, instead of saying the Territorials, for two years.

He said he had seen Brownings and the sound of the shots did not seem to be right.

Mr Hucker asked: "Were any shots fired while they were lying on the ground?" PC Parody replied: "No". Asked to describe Farrell's movement further, he said it was a startled, panic movement.

He agreed with Mr Hucker that he witnessed a distinct sequence of events, shouts, Farrell's movement and firing.

Questioned by Mr Patrick McGrory, for the families of the dead, PC Parody said he looked out because he was a nosy parker.

Pressed on why McCann and Farrell should have attracted his attention at all, he agreed he had glanced at them but said he did watch the two soldiers when they appeared.

He denied that some of what he was telling the court was coloured by hindsight.

Mr McGrory told him that soldier A, one of the two who shot Farrell and McCann, had said she had a bag on her left shoulder. PC Parody insisted he was correct that the bag was on her right shoulder.

PC Parody said he gave a statement about the incident 10 days later on March 16. He denied he had discussed his account with colleagues in the force.

He denied that Farrell's movement could have been an attempt to put her hands up.

The hearing continues.

Channon's safety drive



Mr Paul Channon, Secretary of State for Transport, stops the traffic on the first day of a three-week child pedestrian road safety campaign. Speaking to youngsters at Holland Park Comprehensive School, Camden Hill, London, Mr Channon said every year 20,000 children were either killed or injured and many of the accidents could easily have been avoided. "They are not the result of natural disasters

which we are powerless to prevent. They are, all too often, the result of carelessness on the part of the driver, the pedestrian, or both", he said. A range of material, including a video film, leaflets and articles targeted at specific age groups, will be available to schools through road safety officers. These will be backed up by items on radio and television. (Photograph: Peter Trievnor)

Video clues plea in widow's murder

By Mark Ellis

A video film showing head injuries on the body of a championship dog breeder and Second World War heroine, and her woodlands home where she was murdered, will be distributed to police forces this week.

Hertfordshire police have produced the video in the hope that undisclosed details about the killing of Mrs Joan Macan, a widow, last May might be linked with other crimes.

The body of Mrs Macan, who was killed on her eighty-first birthday, was found in the driveway of her home at Ashridge Park, near Aldbury. Police believe she disturbed burglars, who escaped with only 26 small items, including snuff boxes and clocks, leaving behind a television and other equipment.

However, detectives believe three rare bronze figures of sporting dogs from limited edition nineteenth-century French studies give them the best chance of tracing the killers.

Mrs Macan was a leading Labrador retriever exhibitor and Crufts judge. She was vice-president of the United Retriever Club and president of the Kent, Surrey and Sussex Labrador Retriever Club.

An inquest last week recorded a verdict of unlawful killing after it was told that she

suffered numerous head wounds while trying to ward off blows. The murder weapon has not been found.

Mrs Macan's home was near a National Trust park frequented by courting couples who, police believe, have been reluctant to come forward. They suspect that a four-door saloon, which cruised along the lane six times after midnight, may have been a getaway car.

Mrs Macan's 15 dogs were close to the house and one was locked in her kitchen. However, her housekeeper and gardener, who live next door, were not alerted by any noises as the dogs occasionally barked in the night.

Det Chief Insp Richard Pottinger said: "The killing was a savage one on a defenceless elderly lady on her birthday. It is a tragedy her life ended in that way after all her wartime service and living in a very quiet village."

After Secret Service training in the war, Mrs Macan was given a German identity and papers in the name of Marie Baque and worked behind enemy lines helping 88 airmen from Allied forces to escape from occupied France.

She was presented with certificates after the Second World War commending her work, including one from General Eisenhower.

EEC rules may force reduction in farming

By John Young, Agriculture Correspondent

Farmers in many parts of eastern England may have to stop growing crops if Britain is to comply with EEC rules limiting the level of nitrates in drinking water.

Mr Arthur Thomasson, research and development head at the Soil Survey and Land Research Centre in Silsoe, Bedfordshire, said about 15 per cent of the agricultural area in the Midlands, East Anglia and South-east, consists of "high risk" soils, mainly chalk, limestone and sand.

Those allow large quantities of nitrates to leach into groundwater, particularly after crops have ripened and no longer absorb nitrogen.

To comply with the EEC nitrate limit of 50 milligrams per litre of water for human consumption, Mr Thomasson

estimates that nitrogen losses must be reduced from between 30 and 40 kg a hectare to below 20 kg.

Popular reaction blames the fertilizer manufacturers and customers, he says. But it is over-simplification to suggest less fertilizer use will eliminate the problem; it would probably need a 50 per cent reduction to reach the target, unacceptable in farming terms.

Mr Thomasson says it would be feasible to convert significant areas to grass, particularly in the light of the Government's scheme where farmers will be paid to take land out of production. The only other way to cut nitrates would be to install special treatment plants. Anglian Water estimates that could put up water bills by a third.

Nature centre opens to save endangered owls

By Andrew Morgan

A national centre for owl conservation, believed to be the first in Europe, will be opened today at Blickling Hall in Norfolk to focus attention on the threatened barn owl and other species.

The Hawk Trust wants to maintain and expand existing barn owl communities by developing a conservation network. Numbers are estimated at between 4,000 and 6,000 in Britain and Ireland.

The bird is also under threat in many other European countries and parts of North America.

The barn owl's decline is partly caused by a loss of good hunting habitat such as rough grassland pasture and the draining of marginal land. The

destruction of woodland and hedgerows has also affected numbers. Motorway verges satisfy many of the criteria for hunting, although there is constant danger from traffic.

The centre will house an exhibition illustrating the habits of the barn owl and conservation methods. The trust hopes to attract general visitors, as well as showing farmers and landowners how to protect the species.

The National Trust has given the Hawk Trust the Blickling Hall. The project is receiving £12,000 sponsorship from the opinion chain, Dollo and Aitchison, and Liza Goddard, the actress, will perform the opening ceremony.

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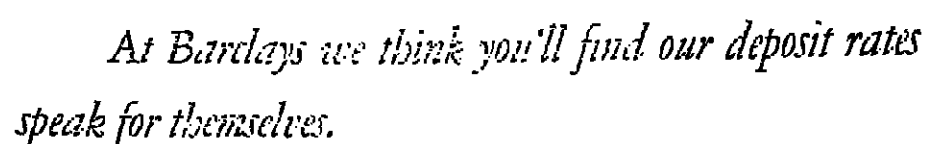
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It is going to be a November 8, 1976, trial debate between Americans who have spent time debating whether President Gerald R. Ford or Governor Michael Dukakis is better qualified to lead the nation's 48th President.

Both held 90-minute sessions last night. Both sessions were very different affairs made up of serious blows or late-night blarney. Neither landed any knockout punches. The crowd cheered both sides during the debate, now approaching a dead heat.

But Americans don't draw in all things political. They are usually winners.

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But debates set expectations and there is any campaign space and opportunity about them. For the first time, all 100 senators had a chance to meet the candidates and to get a chance to judge their proposals as they came out and not as the media

Britain resume

Britain and Iran are expected to exchange ambassadors, and upgrading diplomatic relations. Senior officials of the British government today announced that they expect more talks on Foreign Secretary Howe, the Foreign Secretary, Iranian counterparts.

Palestinian

The clashes came as Palestinian officials filed a sharp protest against a six-fold increase in Palestinian taxes in the West Bank over the last six months. Yesterday's toll was the start of the Palestinian uprising.

The clashes came as Palestinian officials filed a sharp protest against the occupied West Bank's new tax, the jailing of thousands of Palestinians and the killing of 100 Palestinians in the clashes occurred in Gaza and the West Bank, including an 11-year-old boy who was killed in a poor, overcrowded condition with a bullet in his head.

might be legally opened to groups if legislation becomes law (Michael was announced Constitutional Development groups in the Coloured Parliament and the

Mafia trial

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kyo — The Mainichi Daily News reports that the 87-year-old Emperor is in good health (Joe Joseph writes that the emperor is unsettled many Japanese are worried about the emperor's health last week the emperor was in a criminal case).

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Plenty of jabs but no knock-out punches in debate's first round

Dukakis given edge in close fight

From Michael Binyon, Winston-Salem, North Carolina

It is going to be a long night on November 8. If the presidential debate is any pointer, Americans will have a tough time deciding whether Vice-President George Bush or Governor Michael Dukakis is better qualified to be the nation's 41st President.

Both held their own in the 90-minute contest on Sunday night. Both strengthened their very different appeals. Neither made any serious gaffe. And neither landed any knock-out blows or won over the other's core supporters. The race, like the debate, now appears to be a dead heat.

But Americans do not like a draw. In all things, and especially politics, they seek a winner.

Already the commentators, buoyed by some instant reaction polls, are giving Mr Dukakis a victory on points.

He came across as crisper, sharper, more in command of facts, of government and of himself. He quickly established his line of attack and put Mr Bush on the defensive, while he repeatedly buffeted him with the Iran-Contra scandal, General Manuel Noriega, social problems and the question of leadership.

Mr Bush hit back with some quick one-line jabs ("That answer was about as clear as Boston harbour") and a steady assault on Mr Dukakis's liberalism. For a man notoriously maladroit in thinking on his feet, he was reasonably articulate and stumbled only occasionally, recovering with some well-prepared self-deprecating lines ("It's Christmas," referring to his famous muddle over the date of the Pearl Harbour attack).

Showing unusual repartee — and the clear effects of intensive coaching — he was able to demonstrate some political jiu-jitsu, turning back a few good Dukakis taunts on the governor. He defended his own values with warmth and placed himself firmly in the conservative mainstream. His humour, even if somewhat staged and without the genial ease of President Reagan, at least dispelled the stiff, awkward image that has dogged him for so long.

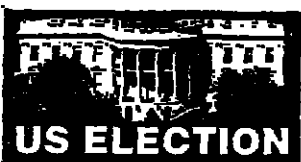
But debates are about expectations and, more than any campaign speech or photo opportunity, about substance. For the first time most Americans had a chance to hear what the candidates are saying, a chance to judge their proposals as they articulate them and not as the issues are

summed up in 10-second sound bites. They had a chance to size up a candidate's intellect, response under pressure, his beliefs and his vision.

And Mr Dukakis, so maddeningly bland for so long, exceeded expectations. He spelled out, coherently and in grammatical sentences, his ideas on medical care, the homeless, the deficit and cuts in the defence budget to rein in spending.

True, he reverted at one point to the dreaded cliché "Good jobs at good wages". But for the most part he gave more substance to his ideal of competence than he had in his acceptance speech at the Democratic convention.

Ironically, in doing so he showed that the poll is indeed off guard with a clever question about where his passion lay, but his response — that it lay in making government work for the ordinary citizen — gave at last a clue to the motivation of this unusually



Americans do not like a draw. Already the commentators are giving Mr Dukakis a victory on points

disciplined, reserved and dispassionate technocrat.

There was a touch of smugness, aloofness, even arrogance, as Mr Dukakis lectured his opponent on leadership and reminded him of the need for fair play in the campaign. There was little humour or attempt to lighten his dour demeanour.

But Mr Dukakis gave millions of viewers the chance to take him seriously as a candidate. Without any apparent attempt to mould a new image, he looked and sounded presidential. After watching him flounder for a month under the Bush campaign attacks and demean himself with a ludicrous ride in a tank, that was something few viewers expected.

Mr Bush, for all the attempts to play down expectations in advance, did not establish a presence that was convincing to the large body of still undecided voters. He

succeeded in outlining his differences in ideology with Mr Dukakis, his insistence on traditional values and his concern for a "gentler, caring America", with emphasis on middle-ground issues such as education and environment.

But his old problems returned: he lost his train of thought once, his voice rose at times to a whine, he mixed up weapons systems and said he would cancel one — the David — that has already been cancelled, and he lost his audience when he spoke as a Washington insider of the McKinney Act, which helps the homeless, without explaining what this was.

Where he succeeded was in repeating his standard attacks on Dukakis liberalism. He reinforced the loyalty of his core supporters: contrasting Mr Dukakis's abortion stand with his own belief in adoption; his own belief in private enterprise and "a thousand points of light" on social issues with the governor's trust in large government.

Where he failed was in articulating in more detail his own answers to domestic dilemmas on spending, defence and social issues. And he still left unexplained his role in the Iran-Contra scandal.

The Bush campaign had been nervous about the debates from the start. After being in the lead, a mediocre performance may have lost him the initiative.

Mr Dukakis will probably go out now with renewed confidence, renewed vigour. The plodding, dull image is not the danger it was.

The Bush campaign staff spread the word that Mr Dukakis failed to move to the centre and remained liberal. But in fact Mr Dukakis did not come across as another George McGovern, and it will now be harder for the Bush campaign to make stick the wilder charges of liberalism — now a dirty word in America.

But two points were ominous for the Vice-President. One was the way Mr Dukakis — who is leading among women voters — boxed Mr Bush into a corner over abortion, suggesting that the Vice-President had branded as criminals women who had had abortions. Both men would have liked to avoid this mine-strewn field, but Mr Dukakis's insistence on seeing the issue from the woman's point of view may undercut Mr Bush's recent attempt to win over women voters.

The other, more serious,



Mr Bush and Mr Dukakis squaring up before a debate in which both enhanced their images.

question was about Senator Dan Quayle as Mr Bush's running mate. Even his name raised a titter in the audience. Mr Dukakis hit a raw nerve when he ridiculed "President Quayle" — his supporters sport buttons saying just that — and Mr Bush was clearly defensive.

The Dukakis campaign will now focus on the hapless Senator Quayle's lack of experience and credentials, using this to question Mr Bush's judgement. For the Bush campaign, the vice-presidential debate in Omaha next month now takes on a crucial and potentially disastrous aspect.

Perhaps because each man came close to achieving what

he had hoped to, this debate will be less decisive than those in the past in changing perceptions of this seemingly interminable campaign. And on the assumption that neither changes his style or response significantly, the next — and final — contest between the two will probably be similar.

The debates, as their organizers remarked beforehand, are vital in trying to raise voters' understanding and interest above the normal abysmally low level. What they may also do is raise the tension by evening the odds, so that 1988 will indeed be a repeat of 1960, with a cliff-hanger until late into the evening on election night.

The debate marks a caesura

Republican hero slips up badly in grim battlefield

From Christopher Thomas, Trenton, New Jersey

To wrest the Senate from two years of Democratic control the Republicans must capture New Jersey, that endlessly mocked, horribly polluted "valley of humility between two mountains of conceit (New York and Washington)". By all accounts, they are losing.

The rival candidates are models of the American dream: Democrat Senator Frank Lautenberg, a self-made multi-millionaire who spent \$5 million (\$2.9 million) of his own money to capture the seat in his first political battle six years ago; and Mr Peter Dawkins, a dashing, steely-eyed former brigadier-general who made himself rich after a few months on Wall St.

Mr Dawkins, a former college football hero, is a study in rampant egotism. For all his many accomplishments, he is given to exaggerations and embellishments about his past.

The truth of his resume would seem adequate enough. He overcame a childhood bout of polio to go on to West Point, graduating 10th in a class of 499. Then came the Army, including tours in Vietnam and Korea. Along the way he got a PhD from Princeton.

He was a brigadier-general by 43. At 45 he took his pension and went to Wall St, and by 46 he was rich.

His exaggerations are many. A mass mailing asking for campaign contributions said he was "wounded in action with his unit" in Vietnam, where he "served two tours". In fact, he was not wounded and served a single 12-month tour. Mr Dawkins admitted the error but rejected any blame. "I never saw it. The guy who was supposed to be checking it never saw it."

On a television commercial he referred to himself as "having been a military combat commander". However, he was an adviser to a Vietnamese battalion and later, in Korea, he did command his own battalion but never saw combat. "I don't remember saying that, but if I did it's not technically correct," he ventured. His campaign staff endlessly describe him as a "war hero". General John Wickham, a former Army Chief of Staff, countered that in Vietnam, although Mr Dawkins "was decorated, he was not highly decorated".

Mr Dawkins says of his Wall St career: "I don't know anyone else who went in and in four years had and played the kind of role in one of the definitive reformations of the industry."

Enter Mr Lewis Gluckman, the Wall St investment banker who hired Mr Dawkins. "He was not a rising success," he declared. "He was learning the business and wasn't in it that long." Mr Dawkins's assessment of his own impact was "laughable". He had been employed because of his "celebrity status".

Mr Dawkins said he did not recall making grand claims about his career in finance, but "if I did, I mis-stated". His fortune was made when his employer, Lehman Brothers, was sold to Shearson-American Express. He had been with the firm for eight months. He cashed in his stock which, together with other compensations from the company, instantly made him a multi-millionaire.

He is certainly guilty of another mis-statement: he actually claimed that he took up residence in New Jersey because he prefers it to anywhere else, and not just to make it possible for him to enter the Senate race. The truth is nobody chooses to live in New Jersey on the ground that it is a nice place to be.

Senator Lautenberg's problem is the opposite of self-aggrandisement. He is hard-working, modest and unknown — "the man with no name" as the Republican camp describes him.

With Senator Bradley so dominant in national affairs, Mr Lautenberg has concentrated on worthy projects that carry little publicity on the New York and Pennsylvania television stations that everybody in New Jersey watches.

For example, he wrote "right-to-know" language into a law enabling people to learn what toxic chemicals were being buried in dumps. He also wrote a law banning smoking on flights in the US of two hours or less. But the absence of any locally oriented TV channels or any state newspapers has kept the news from voters.

Like the Republicans, he is spending millions to advertise on New York and Pennsylvania TV to reach a fraction of their audiences.

WORLD ROUNDUP

Britain and Iran resume talks

Britain and Iran are expected to stop short of an agreement to exchange ambassadors in their talks this week on upgrading diplomatic contacts (Andrew McEwen writes). Senior officials of both countries are to meet in Geneva today, an initiative proposed by Britain, and there will be more talks on Friday in New York between Sir Geoffrey Howe, the Foreign Secretary, and Mr Ali Akbar Velayati, his Iranian counterpart.

But Whitehall sources said yesterday that it was unlikely that Britain would send anyone more senior than a chargé d'affaires to Tehran, probably with a full staff of diplomats under him. The sources suggested that Britain's price for agreeing to exchange ambassadors would be the release or trial of two British held without charge in Tehran, Mr Roger Cooper and Mr Nicholas Nicola.

Palestinians killed

Jerusalem (AP) — Two Palestinians were killed and at least 51 were wounded by security forces yesterday as UN relief officials filed a sharp protest with the Israeli Army over the six-fold increase in Palestinian casualties in the past two months. Yesterday's toll was one of the highest since the start of the Palestinian uprising last December.

The clashes came as Palestinians staged a general strike in the occupied West Bank and Gaza Strip to protest against the jailing of thousands of Arab activists by Israel. The worst clashes occurred in Gaza City where 23 were wounded, including an 11-year-old dead mute boy who was in serious condition with a bullet in his chest, hospital officials said.

Housing law review

Johannesburg — About a dozen neighbourhoods in Johannesburg, Durban, Port Elizabeth and Cape Town might be legally opened to residence by members of all race groups if legislation being debated this week in Parliament becomes law (Michael Horasby writes). The development was announced yesterday by Mr Chris Heunis, Minister of Constitutional Development and Planning. The majority groups in the Coloured and Indian houses of the tricameral Parliament are demanding the abolition of the Group Areas Act, the law which enforces residential segregation.

Mafia trial judge shot

Rome — A judge due to preside over a trial of dozens of Mafia suspects was shot dead in Sicily on Sunday (Roger Boyes writes). His mentally disabled son was also killed. Judge Antonio Saetta, aged 66, head of the Palermo Appeal Court, was to have presided over a trial in the city next spring. The trial, which follows the conviction last December of 19 Mafia leaders and scores of associated criminals, is expected to expose the workings of the Mafia's financial machine, including where and how money from drug dealing is laundered.

Premature farewell

Tokyo — The *Mainichi Daily News* yesterday announced the death of the 87-year-old Emperor Hirohito of Japan while the subjects of the emperor's subjects doggedly prayed for his failing health (Joe Joseph writes). In an act of indecency that has unsettled many Japanese even more than two British tabloids last week that condemned the Emperor as an evil war criminal, the newspaper ran an editorial that began: "The demise of His Majesty, the Emperor, has plunged the nation into profound grief. With deep emotion we bid farewell to His Majesty the Emperor."

Upsurge in unrest puts pressure on Mubarak

From Christopher Walker, Cairo

President Mubarak's European tour in search of support for Egypt's grave economic difficulties is continuing against the background of growing industrial and Islamic unrest in various parts of the country, notably Upper Egypt, where opposition to his Government is strongest.

Although senior officials have been attempting to play down the seriousness of the popular discontent, diplomats believe the latest upsurge of trouble will strengthen the President's claim that the adoption of too stringent economic reforms could plunge the country into chaos.

According to the opposition press the unrest — including a rare series of workers' demonstrations — was sparked off by the President's decision to abolish the annual bonus paid to help government workers meet school expenses, which would have increased the \$2.2 billion (£1.30 billion) budget deficit by a further \$210 million.

Despite a recent salary increase of 15 per cent, government workers are notoriously badly paid — many earn the equivalent of £28 a month — and most are hard put to keep their families adequately fed.

The Government is afraid that

Islamic militants will use the unpopularity of the decision to scrap the bonus — a move being blamed on the International Monetary Fund — to whip up feeling against Mr Mubarak. The militants are currently flexing their muscles in preparation for the reopening of Egypt's universities next month.

In the industrial town of Mehala Kobra in the Nile Delta, more than 100 strikers were reported to have been arrested and 38 imprisoned after protests against the bonus cut. Local residents spoke of a huge security presence in the town, 75 miles north of Cairo, and a crackdown against trade union leaders accused of fomenting the unrest.

Information about the demonstrations was scanty, but un- official accounts told of marchers carrying a coffin covered in black robes, the chanting of anti-government slogans, and a security alert in various districts in Upper Egypt. Anger over the scrapping of the

bonus has been exacerbated by a recent spate of price increases.

Major-General Zaki Badr, the hardline Interior Minister, accused the opposition press of spreading false reports in an effort to "agitate the masses". He told a special meeting of police commanders on Sunday that dissident and opposition elements were trying to take advantage of the present economic hardship to stir riots and endanger security.

Despite President Mubarak's decision to allow the opposition press a degree of freedom unusual in the Arab world, information about riots and security operations has remained subject to heavy censorship.

The main opposition newspaper, *al-Wakef*, reported yesterday that the Egyptian security forces on Saturday stormed the Saladin mosque in Luxor, engaging in violent clashes with Muslim extremists which left three civilians and one police officer injured and resulted in 20 arrests.

Egypt resigned to delay in peace moves

In spite of a flurry of diplomatic activity on the Middle East on both sides of the Atlantic, the two expected main developments now look like being delayed until after the American and Israeli elections in November (Andrew McEwen writes).

Mrs Thatcher and President Mubarak of Egypt, who met in London yesterday, came to the conclusion that there was little chance of progress before November.

Although Washington appears keen to revive its own peace initiative, there are doubts whether the time is right for agreement on a Middle East peace conference.

The other main development — the declaration of a Palestinian state on the West Bank, with a government-in-exile — may also be delayed, President Mubarak hinted in talks with Sir Geoffrey Howe, the Foreign Secretary. After his talks Mr Mubarak left for Paris.

New Prime Minister puts a chill on Solidarity hopes

From Richard Bassett, Warsaw

In a move which may well hinder future negotiations between the Polish Government and the outlawed Solidarity trade union, the Communist Central Committee yesterday approved Mr Mieczyslaw Rakowski, a Politburo member, as the country's new Prime Minister.

His appointment follows the resignation of Mr Zbigniew Messner last week after a wave of industrial unrest caused by widespread discontent with the Government's economic policies.

But news that Mr Rakowski would replace Mr Messner was not welcomed by opposition figures. "He is certainly no figure of radical reform," a Solidarity activist said yesterday. "Not a man we could trust." An opposition intellectual said, adding that Mr Rakowski, as Deputy Prime



Mr Rakowski: Hostile to dialogue with opposition.

Minister between 1981 and 1985, was directly responsible for implementing many of the more disagreeable policies associated with martial law.

Mr Rakowski has recently made a number of stiffly worded speeches hostile to the Solidarity leadership, criticizing by implication the Gov-

ernment's present efforts to have some form of dialogue with the opposition. Friends of Mr Rakowski claimed, however, that these speeches were only an attempt to win support from the party bureaucracy, which opposes any reform.

Despite the negative image, Mr Rakowski has been known to hold some liberal views. In the 1960s and 1970s he edited the influential critical weekly *Polityka*. Moscow in those days regarded him as "hostile" but today Mr Rakowski enjoys Kremlin support.

Yesterday official sources hinted that Mr Rakowski's first priority will be to improve Poland's relations with the West — deemed essential if the country is to pay off its \$21 billion foreign debt. He will have an opportunity to do this next month when he hosts a three-day visit by Mrs Margaret Thatcher.

President tells of passion of youth

Mitterrand's first love

From Philip Jacobson, Paris

The great French public, which likes to know such things, will shortly be learning how Mr Francois Mitterrand experienced the first tug at his heartstrings.

He was 15, a darkly handsome youngster then living in Flanders, and although the object of his first love is not named, she evidently made a great impression on the future President of France. Half a century on, say close associates, he still mentions her occasionally.

Mitterrand's fond recollections are included with those of 100 other notables — from politicians to generals, film stars to television presenters — in a book called *Their Very First Time*, to be published next month.

Actually, this *oeuvre* nearly appeared without a presidential contribution. It seems that Mitterrand forgot about the

copy deadline and 25,000 copies of the book had been printed without his account.

Quite by chance, the President met the woman behind this intriguing project a few days ago and was apparently most disconcerted to learn that he would not be joining in this little stroll down memory lane. Three days later, the missing text was on her desk. The delighted publishers promptly scrapped the entire first print run and doubled their order for a new edition which may confidently be expected to sell well.

As we all know, the French take an infinitely more relaxed view about the private lives of their public figures than *les Anglo-Saxons* (though their appetite for ludicrous "exposures" involving British royalty remains insatiable).

It is certainly fair to say that a reputation as a ladies' man

has never done much harm to the ambitious politician's prospects. Quite the contrary, some would say, mentally contemplating the roll call of famous names that are still very much with us (among them, it is rumoured, the subject of an unpublished work setting out a tale of nine mistresses).

Understanding the French as shrewdly as he does, Mitterrand has clearly judged that a story of young love in Flanders will be warmly received. It remains to be seen, however, whether he will one day set out to emulate his immediate predecessor, M Valéry Giscard d'Estaing, whose bestselling memoirs include some delightfully frank recollections about the sexual chemistry of a presidency during which, he observes, "I became the lover of 17 million French women".

UN holds the peace line in Cyprus

spokesman said. They are to meet again at Mr Camillion's home this morning and may hold an afternoon meeting as well.

Today's sessions were expected to be the final encounters before both leaders travel to New York next month to present a progress report on their discussions to the UN Secretary-General, Señor Javier Pérez de Cuéllar.

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Soldiers held

Zhao signals attack on reform chaos in economy

From Catherine Sampson, Peking

The Chinese Communist Party leader, Mr Zhao Ziyang, yesterday called for the "rectification" of the economic order in the country in a speech to the opening session of a key meeting of the Central Committee.

The party plenum is expected to approve measures to cool China's overheated economy and reduce its worst inflation since 1949, after the party's virtual halting of controversial reforms involving the removal of price controls on many goods.

Western diplomats are hoping that the meeting will provide an indication of whether the rest of the Politburo is entirely behind Mr Zhao, and indeed, whether Mr Zhao is entirely behind his own slowdown measures.

As analysts watched closely for any signs of a split in the party, the official New China News Agency provided only a terse outline of speeches at the opening session by Mr Zhao and a Deputy Prime Minister, Mr Yao Yilin.

The agency quoted Mr Zhao as saying "rectification" and "improving the economic environment" would be the key tasks of Peking for the next two years.

He also called for a strengthened party leadership and for reform to be co-ordinated in a planned way.

Mr Yao outlined a preliminary plan on price and wage reforms, but no details were disclosed.

Recent inflation, consequent bank runs and panic buying have led China's leaders to fear social unrest.

They took measures last month to avert disaster, raising interest rates, cutting down on institutional expenditure, and promising that there would be no drastic price rises for the rest of this year, or next year.

The measures were interpreted immediately by foreign

observers as a step back from the programme of reform.

But Chinese leaders have been at pains to emphasize to all foreign visitors that there is no split within the leadership, rather that there are differences of opinion on specific measures, and that reform will be continuing.

The reforms are aimed at creating a socialist commodity economy, in which the Government would regulate the market and release prices from state control.

But price reform has become synonymous in the public mind with price rises, although the leadership has tried to explain that it is a little more complicated than that.

The urban masses need constant reassurance that they are going to be able to afford to live.

On Friday they were told that 50 per cent of prices had been de-controlled, but that the State Council has no immediate plans to free prices of grain, cotton or oil, or indeed of materials needed for agricultural or industrial production.

Nor, however, would the prices already freed be taken under state control again.

The senior Chinese leader, Mr Deng Xiaoping, meeting a Japanese trade delegation at the weekend, said — perhaps thinking of the economic disasters of the early 1960s — that the problems China was encountering now were the problems of development, and were not the same as those of the past.

"We are making adjustments," he said. "Our policy is not changing."

Mr Deng admitted that the present rate of economic development was too fast, but gave a warning of the dangers of contraction in key sectors.

Some observers feel that the leadership does not itself know how the economic reform hurdle should be cleared.

While the government departments have taken measures to improve the economic situation in the short term, it is for the party to take the broad decisions concerning the future. Government and party overlap in function as well as personnel, but it is the party which has to take ultimate responsibility.

Moreover, it has somehow to justify its own mandate to rule as a Communist Party in a socialist country which is trying to implement various capitalist measures — however it chooses to describe them.

Surfboard challenge to Royal Navy



A policeman pushing away an Australian anti-nuclear protester on a surfboard from the path of the Royal Navy's guided missile destroyer, HMS Edinburgh, in Sydney Harbour yesterday.

A flimsy flotilla of plywood and rubber boats had confronted the might of 50 warships from around the world as they entered the harbour (Christopher Morris writes). The anti-nuclear protesters were demonstrating against the presence of at least seven of the warships — three from

Britain and four from the United States — which they claimed were carrying nuclear weapons.

The protest began at dawn as the warships from 16 countries made their way in single-line formation towards the Opera House and Sydney Harbour bridge in the heart of the city.

The Edinburgh, one of the lead vessels, was singled out by the demonstrators as their main target. They insisted that it was carrying nuclear depth bombs which

could be launched from the destroyer's Lynx helicopters.

The Duke of York, a naval lieutenant, is a helicopter pilot on the Edinburgh, but he was not on board. He had been airlifted ashore earlier to avoid the demonstration. But from the Governor-General's residence, less than half a mile away, the Duke and the Duchess of York watched the confrontation in the harbour. It took all day to escort 36 of the warships to their berths.

Elections in Pakistan

Zia's successor accused of bias

From Zahid Hussain, Karachi

Begum Nusrat Bhutto, the leader of the main opposition Pakistan People's Party, yesterday accused stand-in President Ishtiaq Khan of pursuing the policies of the late General Zia ul-Haq by rejecting her demands for the removal of the caretaker government.

Mrs Bhutto, widow of the executed former Prime Minister, Zulfikar Ali Bhutto, and who returned from exile in Paris last week to lead the campaign for November's elections, had called for the appointment of a neutral Cabinet to ensure free and impartial polling.

The Cabinet is largely made up of members of the official Muslim League. Mrs Bhutto accused the President of supporting that party for the November 16 poll.

However, she and other opposition leaders have made it clear that they would not boycott the polls on this issue. "We don't want to leave ground open to the official parties," said Mrs Bhutto.

In a statement at the weekend, President Ishtiaq Khan, who took office after the death of General Zia in an air crash on August 17, had ruled out the possibility of any changes in the caretaker government, saying that it was installed in

accordance with the country's Constitution.

The President, however, assured the opposition that laws were being framed to deter ministers from indulging in malpractices in the polls.

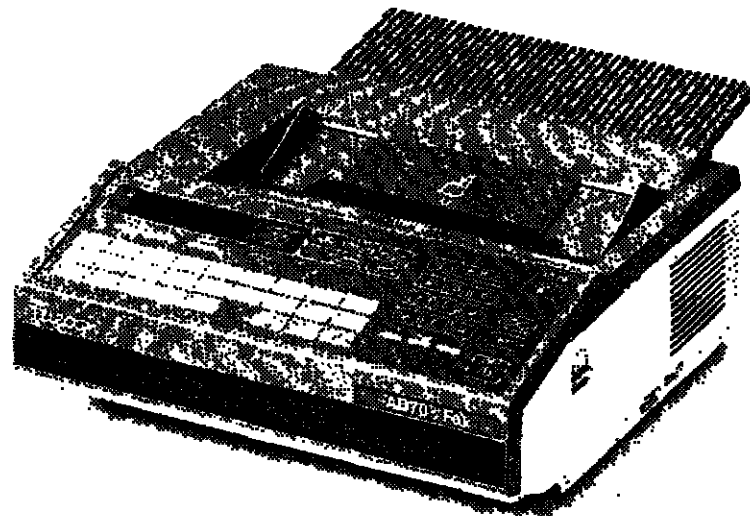
But the opposition leaders, who had so far been avoiding any criticism of the President and who, indeed, had pledged their full support to him, do not seem to be satisfied.

The former Prime Minister, Mr Mohammed Khan Jusejo, whose government was dismissed by General Zia, also joined the attack. He accused the caretaker ministers and the provincial chief ministers of being "corrupt and inefficient" and said that they could not be trusted to hold free and fair elections.

● ISLAMABAD: Any legal directive restoring the assemblies and provincial governments dismissed by General Zia on May 29 could lead to anarchy, Mr Aziz Munshi, the Attorney General, has told the Lahore High Court (Hasan Akhtar writes).

He was speaking at a hearing on petitions for restoration of the dissolved National Assembly. He said the fresh elections called, in accordance with the Constitution, invalidated the petitions.

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Expert condemns Mugabe policies

From A Correspondent, Harare

The Zimbabwe Government was forcing the nation into economic isolation, encouraging inefficient bureaucracy and reducing competitiveness, a University of Zimbabwe professor said yesterday.

Professor Anthony Hawkins, a Bulawayo-born Rhodes scholar and Dean of the Business Studies Department, said: "We still seem to be swimming against the tide."

Living standards had stagnated for seven years. Unemployment had trebled.

He said Zimbabwe's allies — Cuba, Albania, North Korea

and Tanzania — were following similar "inward-looking" policies, but South Korea had succeeded with export and work initiatives.

President Mugabe was spending heavily on "inappropriate" mass education, he said, predicting potentially dangerous political effects.

He said that, in the long term, the nine-member Southern African Development Co-ordination Conference would not survive the attainment of majority rule in Pretoria unless it looked for markets outside Africa.

Minister murdered

Colombo (Reuters) — A suspected Marxist rebel has shot dead a Sri Lankan Cabinet minister. Mr Lionel Jayatilake, the Rehabilitation and Reconstruction Minister, was killed when a gunman opened fire at his car in Kuliapitiya, 40 miles north of Colombo. The police suspect that the gunman was a member of the People's Liberation Front which has been blamed for more than 400 killings in the past year. The 64-year-old minister's bodyguard and driver were also injured in the attack which happened as they were on their way to attend a meeting in a Buddhist temple.

Flood tally

Chandigarh (Reuters) — Floods sweeping north India have killed more than 230 people in four days and marooned more than 200,000. The Governor of Punjab, the worst affected state, has called in the Army to help in rescue and food-dropping operations, government officials said.

Police freed

Manila (AFP) — A group of 30 men from an elite unit of the Philippine Constabulary wounded three people, including a 12-year-old child, when they raided a suburban police station to free two detained comrades.

Soldiers held

Karachi — Hundreds of armed troops were conducting a massive manhunt in densely populated central Karachi after three soldiers on curfew duty were kidnapped by rioters.

Driver dies

Maseru, Lesotho (AP) — The driver of a bus hijacked on September 14 while carrying pilgrims to see the Pope has died of wounds sustained in a battle between the four gunmen and South African police.

Nuns killed

Kampala (Reuters) — Ugandan rebels killed a Roman Catholic priest and four nuns last week when they fired on their car near Soroti, a government information officer said.

Rocket attack

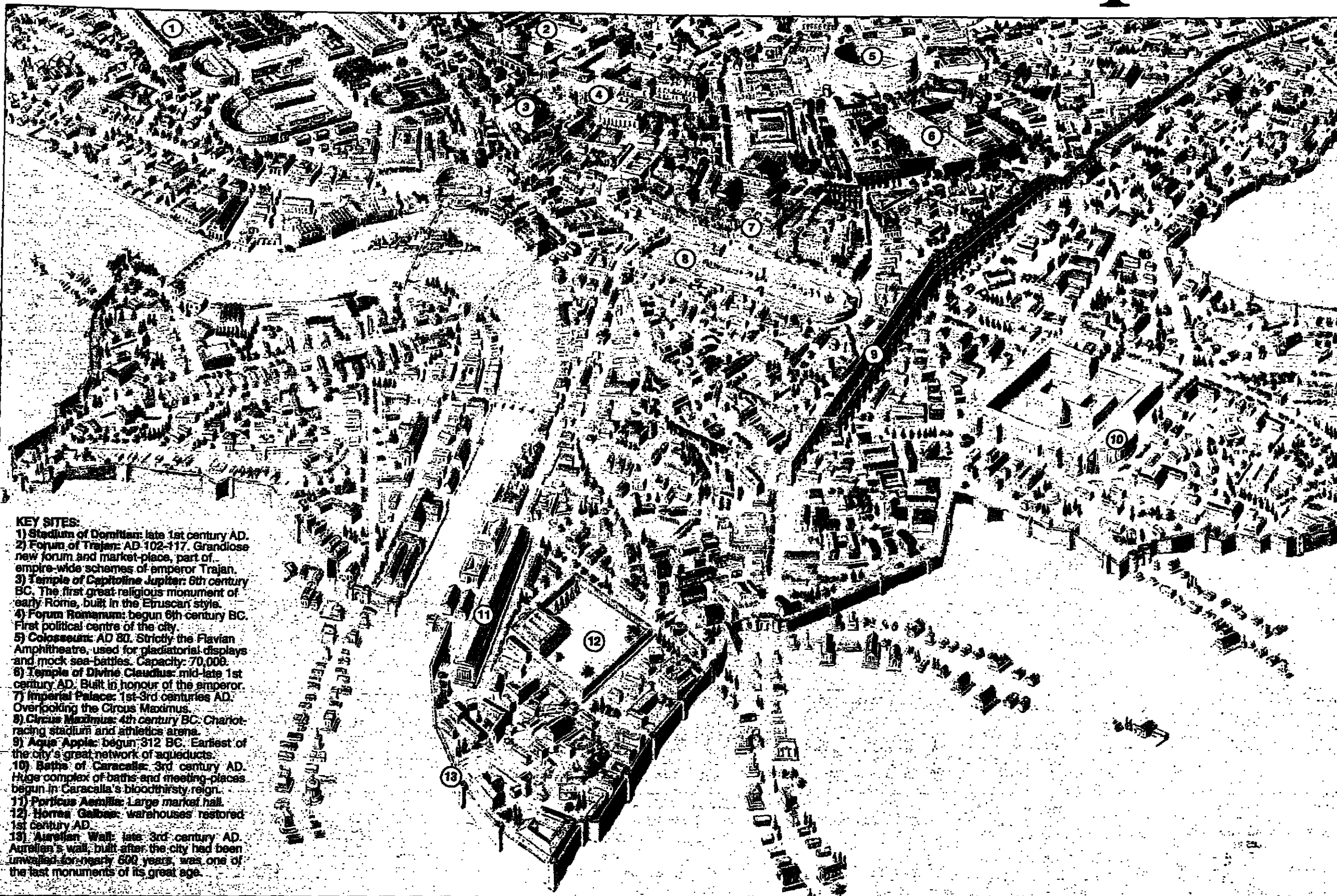
Moscow (AFP) — Sixteen people were killed and 27 injured in rocket attacks on the Afghan capital Kabul, Tass reported.

Spy executed

Nicosia (Reuters) — Iran executed an Iraqi found guilty of spying for Baghdad and of planting bombs, a radio report monitored in Cyprus said.

SPECTRUM

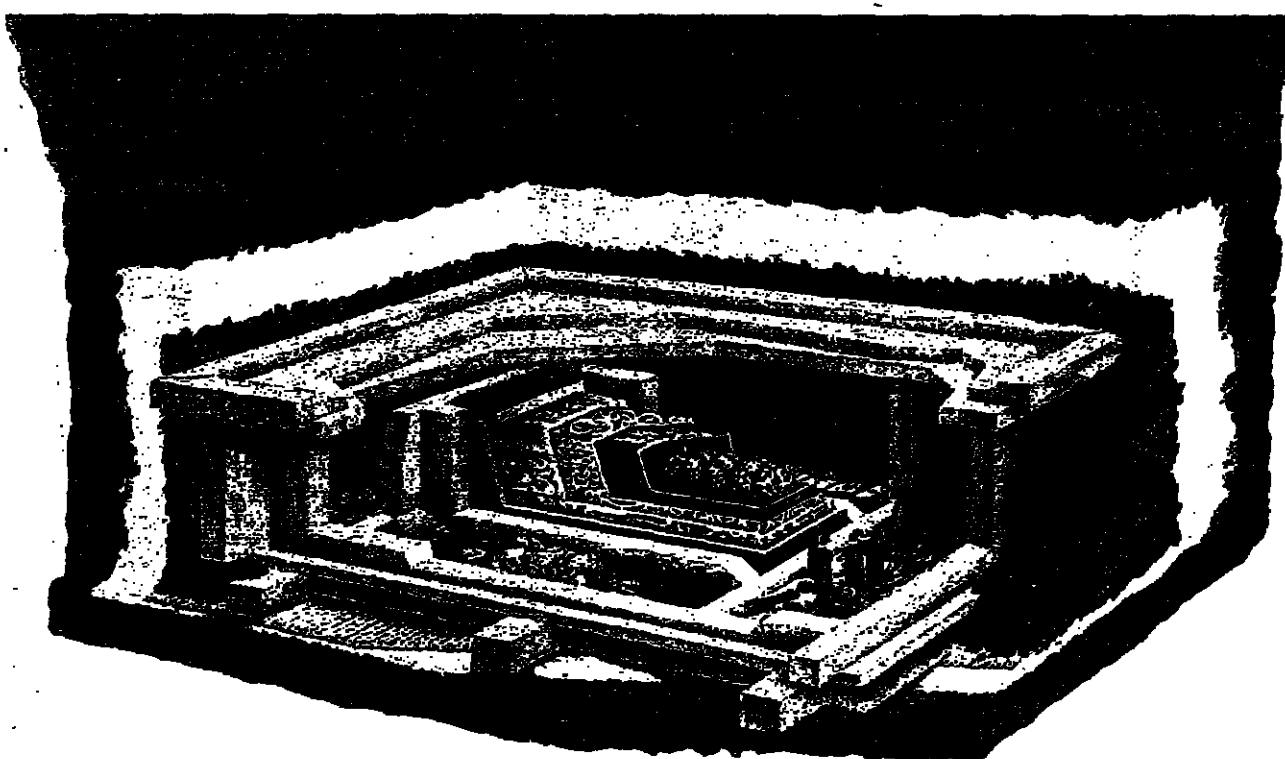
...of the world's buried past



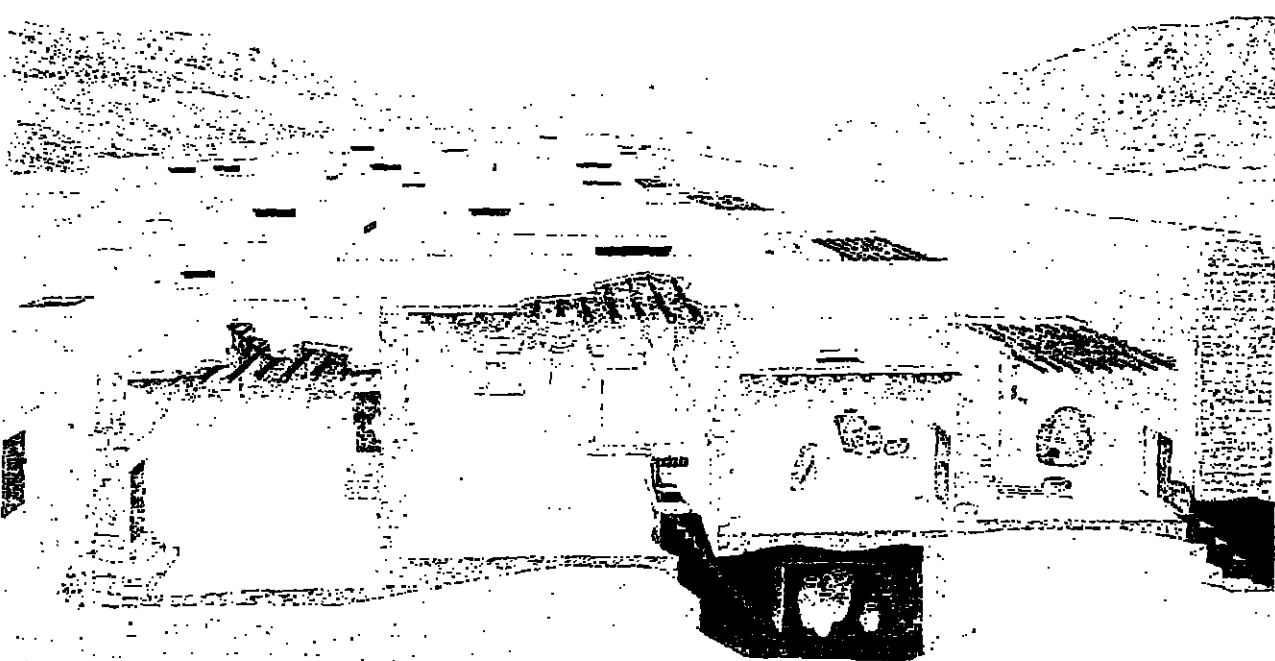
KEY SITES:

- 1) Stadium of Domitian: late 1st century AD.
- 2) Forum of Trajan: AD 102-117. Grandiose new forum and market-place, part of empire-wide schemes of emperor Trajan.
- 3) Temple of Capitoline Jupiter: 6th century BC. The first great religious monument of early Rome, built in the Etruscan style.
- 4) Forum Romanum: begun 6th century BC. First political centre of the city.
- 5) Colosseum: AD 80. Strictly the Flavian Amphitheatre, used for gladiatorial displays and mock sea-battles. Capacity: 70,000.
- 6) Temple of Divine Claudius: mid-late 1st century AD. Built in honour of the emperor.
- 7) Imperial Palace: 1st-3rd centuries AD. Overlooking the Circus Maximus.
- 8) Circus Maximus: 4th century BC. Chariot-racing stadium and athletics arena.
- 9) Aqua Appia: begun 312 BC. Earliest of the city's great network of aqueducts.
- 10) Baths of Caracalla: 3rd century AD. Huge complex of baths and meeting-places begun in Caracalla's bloodthirsty reign.
- 11) Porticus Aemilia: Large market hall.
- 12) Horrea Galbae: warehouses restored 1st century AD.
- 13) Aurelian Wall: late 3rd century AD. Aurelian's wall, built after the city had been unwarmed for nearly 600 years, was one of the last monuments of its great age.

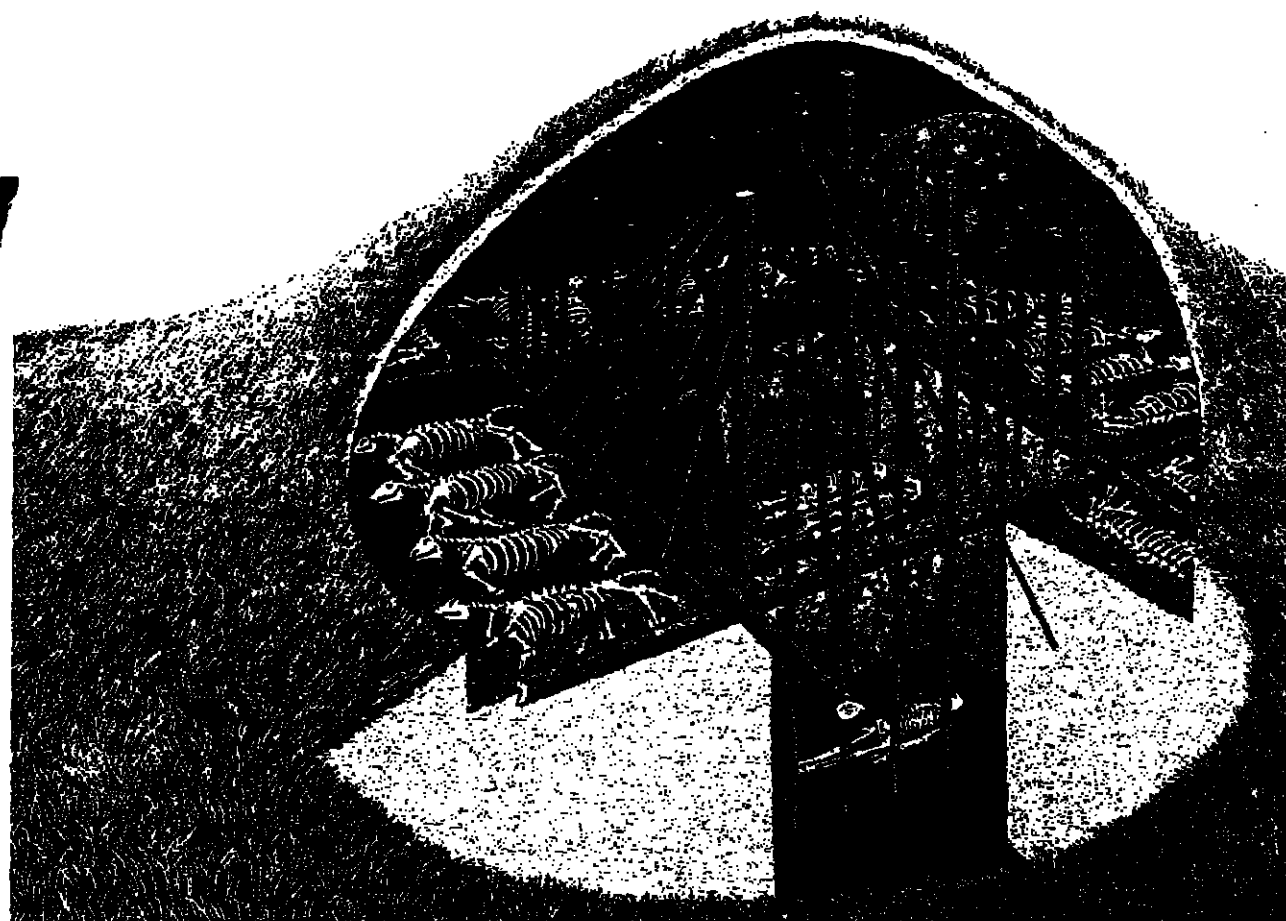
Imperial Rome in the late 4th century AD, at the height of its glory and on the eve of its slow decline. For the past 300 years it had been the largest city on earth, with about a million inhabitants, and some of the temples and public buildings in its ancient centre had stood for almost 1,000 years. Generations of emperors had embellished it with public works, to create employment and aggrandize themselves. Like a great modern city, Rome had grown far beyond the size where it could be supplied by local farmers and water-sources, and depended on 10 great aqueducts bringing water from the mountains 15 miles away or more, and on large-scale imports of grain from overseas.



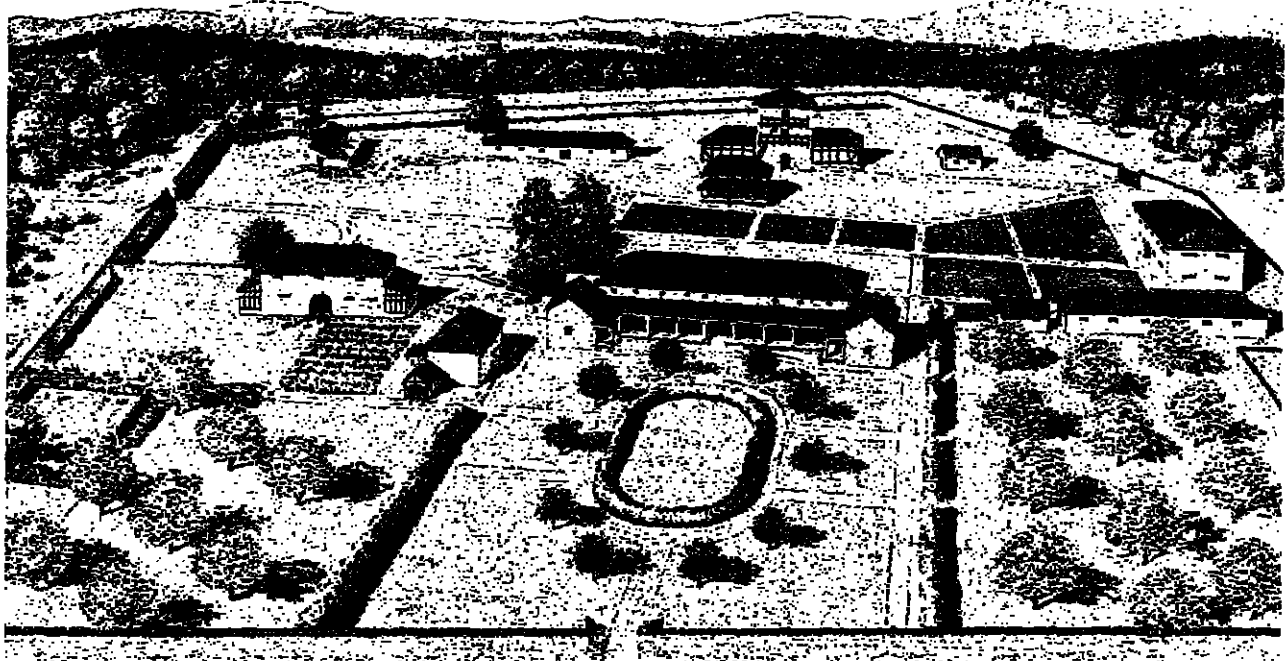
While Rome was still a rough provincial town which made the envoys of Greek cities smile condescendingly, the Han emperors in China ruled over a dominion far larger and wealthier than any in the west at that time. The Han imperial cities, built of timber and beaten earth, have left little trace, but the tombs of their rulers reveal that they led a luxurious way of life. The wife of a prime minister of Changsha, who died in about 150 BC, was buried with sumptuous treasures of silk, lacquer-work and provisions of food and medicine for the next world. They all survived in an astonishing state of preservation in a chamber hermetically sealed in charcoal and white clay.



The craftsmen whose lives were devoted to decorating the tombs of the Pharaohs about 3,500 years ago lived in relatively cramped accommodation in a special walled compound in western Thebes. Their houses were built of mud bricks, with mud roofs laid over palm-logs, branches and thatch. A palm-trunk or a stone column would support the roof of the largest room, which typically contained a false-door shrine similar to those in the tombs of the great. Towards the back of the house, above the cellar, would be a workroom and a bedroom, with the kitchen and its mud-brick oven at the back. The general impression must have resembled Egyptian village life today.



Early man's drive to press on into new areas of territory soon led him to penetrate regions with harsh climates. By 1,000 BC, the immense grasslands of the Russian Steppes already supported a flourishing nomad culture. They were warlike horsemen and cattle-herders. Remains of bodies preserved in permafrost show that their chiefs tattooed their skins extensively with curlicues and prancing mythical beasts. In this barrow of the 6th century BC, at Kostromskaya, near the Black Sea, the skeletons of 13 retainers and 22 horses were found, along with iron and bronze weapons which included a shield with a superb gold boss, in the form of a stag with curling antlers.



Hundreds of miles from the capital, the settled life of the Roman empire at its height is illustrated by this typical villa at Köln-Müngersdorf in the Rhineland near Cologne. It speaks of an ease and security of life reminiscent of Washington's Mount Vernon. The main building was founded in the first century AD, not long after Germany was first colonized. Surrounding porticoes, a suite of hot and cold baths and a bedroom with underfloor heating were added later. This cultured, self-sufficient settlement, with fields, orchards, outhouses for cattle, sheep, pigs and servants, and its own small graveyard (far left), continued to flourish for more than 200 years.

THE ARTS

TELEVISION

Designer blight

Following the principle that governs the naming of towerblocks after Pre-Raphaelite artists who would never have been seen dead in them, *Paradise Circus* (Channel 4) is a concrete agglomerate devoid of apple trees. It is situated in Birmingham, the British capital of planner's blight, so this *Eleventh Hour* essay on the post-war city got its reinforced irony in early.

Seen from the point of view of specialist interests — human beings, for example — the West Midlands' answer to Chicago is a place to avoid. The sheer difficulty of successfully achieving mundane tasks such as crossing the road is particularly neglectful of women, children and the elderly. This programme addressed itself to the first, among whom it did not want for volunteers to complain of the same problems, at length.

One has long since given up marvelling at the number of mouthpieces, classified as "researchers", willing to spout to camera in Channel 4 documentaries: it seems to be a minor career all to itself. This one kept their jargon under control, but without inspiring the viewer to take a keener interest in their research.

Meanwhile, the "new", post-industrial Birmingham is being designed for chaps in unfortunate suits, each bearing a name-badge to allow for amnesia. The City Council's promotional video of the eagerly awaited conference centre certainly has the hallmark of unimprovable puerility. Any attempt to classify this as a sort of municipal sexism, however, would have had to extend its net to an economic profile of the city, whose management on this evidence is as much prey to dreary sectarian infighting as any other.

The nation's first "Father and Baby Room" in a public lavatory may indeed signal a tiny triumph for those of the dangerous persuasion, but it was sobering to learn that the only Birmingham housing estate designed by a woman attracts heartfelt criticism from the women who live there.

Martin Cropper

John Russell Taylor on two octogenarian artists, a survey of contemporary self-portraiture and a curious theme show

Women at work

GALLERIES

Eileen Agar
Birch and Conran

Evelyn Gibbs
Garton and Co

The Self Portrait
Fischer Fine Art

Sara Rossberg
Thumb

Jeffery Camp
Royal Academy

The Rape of Europe
Raab

It is good to be able to salute the work of two gallant female survivors. At Birch and Conran, to coincide with the publication of her autobiography, there is a striking show of paintings by Eileen Agar, mostly from the last 20 years and so painted between the ages of 68 and 88. The energy is amazing, as is the skill with which she finds pattern in the most arbitrary visual experiences, catching something magical in flight and pinning it down on canvas without brushing any of the bloom from its wings. Evelyn Gibbs, showing early etchings (1927-30) at Garton and Co. is a mere scripping at 83, but still turns as sharp and critical an eye as one could wish on the work of her former selves. The style in these elegant pieces is perhaps more akin to that of engravers like Robert Austin or Stephen Gooden than to the Palmerish ecstasies more popular in English etching at the time. And the early states in which this show is rich add to our appreciation by demonstrating how exquisite was a lot of the background detail before it was (quite properly) subjugated to the needs of the print's central subject.

The Self Portrait: A Modern View has been on the road for nearly a year now, before its West End premiere at Fischer Fine Art (until October 7). The works, all contemporary and done express, are by now no doubt more than usually familiar because the book of the show has been around as long as the show itself.

The only real question was, will the originals live up to the expectations inspired by the reproductions? In general, the show is better than the book. It is an excellent idea well carried out. One can go on for ever wondering why this artist was included and that excluded. Probably there are answers for all such queries (artists' uninterested or unavailable, worthwhile attempts which have not quite turned out right), but if we limit ourselves to judging simply what is there on the walls, it is hard to fault the show for the variety or intelligence of its achievements.

Naturally, some of the best self-portraits come from the expected sources: those meticulous realists like Michael Leonard or Michael Murfin or Sara Rossberg who

seem at a glance to fit perfectly into this particular framework. But then, success in the difficult and demanding genre of the self-portrait, treading the fine line between narcissistic idealisation and masochistic self-denigration, is not to be guaranteed for anybody, and we should take nothing for granted. Sometimes the task is virtually brushed aside, as in Maggi Hambling's instantaneous sketch of herself. Glenn Sujo allies himself with the masochistic school: it is fortunate that a catalogue photograph shows him for the handsome fellow he is.

Others find the indirect approach pays best. Jeffery Camp puts himself into one of his characteristic erotic scenes, though carefully looking in the opposite direction. Laura Ford puts a tiny human figure on a mountainous petrified monster, and leaves us to work out which she is. Rod Judkins (one of the best draughtsmen around) offers a double self-portrait, ambiguous as to whether he is embracing or

strangling himself. Glen Baxter treats it all as a huge joke, in which he figures as a golden field scattered with potatoes.

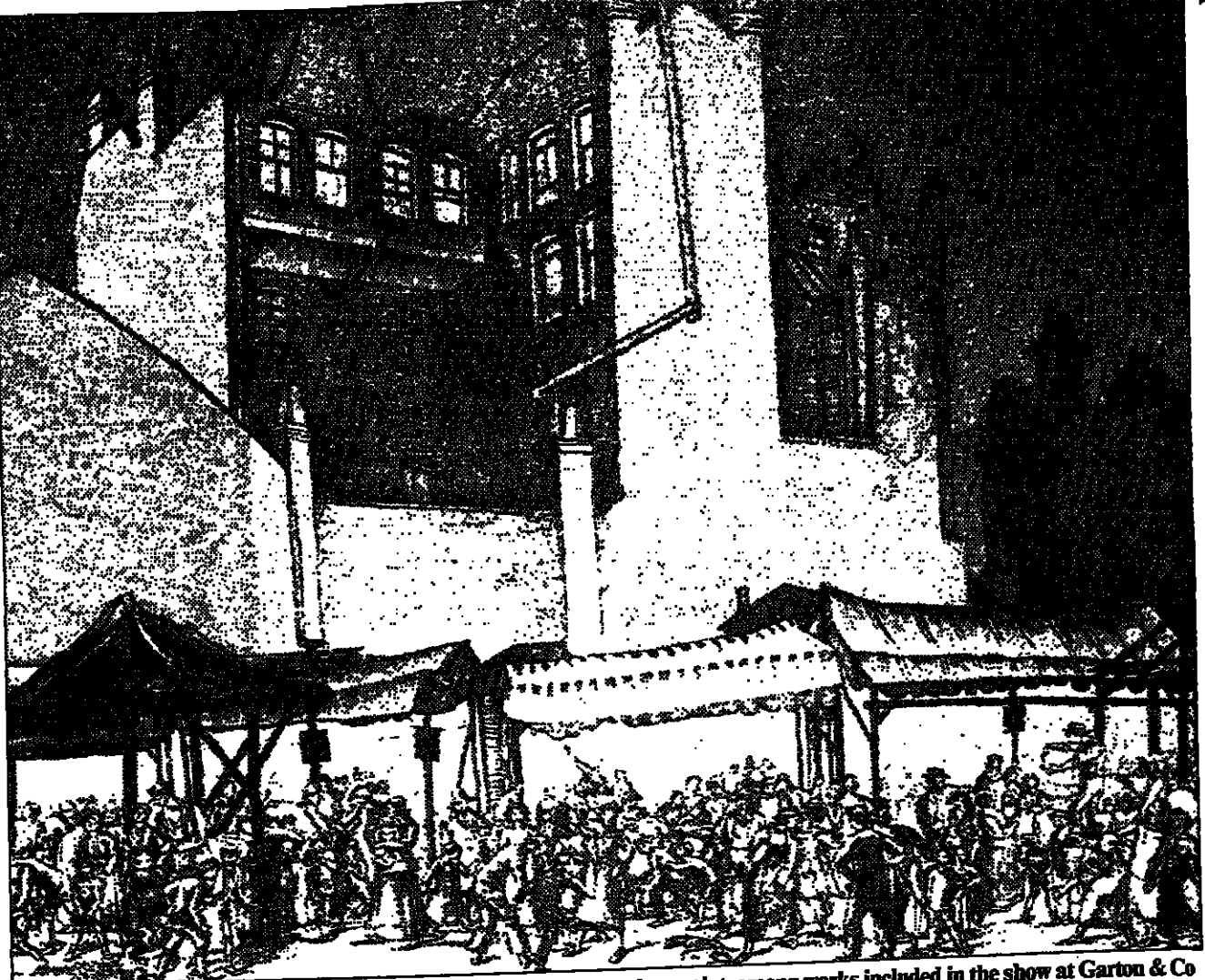
Both Jeffery Camp and Sara Rossberg have, by chance, one person shows on in London as well. Jeffery Camp's is at the Royal Academy, in the Diploma Gallery, until October 9, and amounts to a personal retrospective. He has his own style and his own world, and whether you like it or not is entirely a matter of personal taste. At least his development from the earliest picture shown here (1949) up to date is perfectly consistent: he has always fancied beach scenes and people disporting themselves, and the ways they disport themselves have become more overtly sexual and their costume for the seaside ever more exiguous. There may be something a little calculating and thin-blooded about his eroticism, but, after all, a lot of people feel more comfortable that way.

Sara Rossberg is showing at the Thumb Gallery until September 30, and has made a decisive leap forward with this show. Her style is as precise as ever, but her colour sense has refined itself, and her subjects, while losing none of their purely formal tension, have gained in psychological subtlety. It is hard to know what to admire more: her formal mastery, which makes the apparently simplest portrait vibrate with hidden life, or her skill in involving us in the stories the pictures hardly begin to tell. No easy anecdotes, but an air of existential unease which somehow works its way into our consciousness.

There are other artists on view in London at the moment whose work is more nakedly obsessional (though perhaps not more deeply). At the Raab Gallery until October 8 there is a curious theme show on the subject of *The Rape of Europe*, or, more ambiguously in the original Italian, "Ratto d'Europa". Four artists have had the subject suggested to

them, with presumably as many of the mythological or political overtones as they like to use.

In fact, all four refer pretty directly to the myth. Carlos Foras Bada does so in a style which suggests modestly careful study of the later de Chirico. Salvo Russo places his action in the midst of minutely rendered fantasy landscapes, suggesting a surrealist adaptation of primitive approaches. Stephanus Heidecker is altogether darker-toned, his hefty Europa steadfastly refusing to express anything on her grandly impassive features. And our own David Hovie, the obsessive of this particular group, is the only one who directly tackles the idea of rape itself. His paintings are mythological but at the same time directly sexual, violent, and expressive of some kind of unpleasant reality beyond the comfortable convention: no one could say that this Europa must have wanted it anyway and probably had a thoroughly good time.



Early example: Evelyn Gibbs' "Luna Park" (1927) is an etching and aquatint, among works included in the show at Garton & Co

Beethoven briskly brushed up

Leonore
Festival Hall

The danger would be, after such a striking performance, that one might overvalue the original 1805 version of Beethoven's opera (usually called *Leonore*, which was always Beethoven's preferred title, to distinguish it from the 1814 revision). One does have to remember that the customary *Fidelio* is a pretty good piece too: happily there will be a reminder of that on Saturday and Monday in parallel performances of the 1814 score, with a different cast and conductor, but again the London Philharmonic.

Perhaps one should simply regard the two as separate works, avoiding comparison of the more

Abbey Simon
Queen Elizabeth Hall

Tilted towards his instrument by a stool with sawn-off front legs, and inclined to accompany himself with a creaky hum at moments of high passion, the pianist Abbey Simon conveys an aura of platform eccentricity. However, his playing has few quirks, much honest craftsmanship.

Simon's lyrical grace and subtle rubato touches seemed ideally suited to his opener — Beethoven's

CONCERTS

ornate, theatrical and various *Leonore* with the grander, lonelier, more compact *Fidelio*, the very fact that we have two titles might suggest that this is a different case from that of, say, *Macbeth* or *Tannhäuser*. But *Leonore* is never quite so independent that one does not hear it as *Fidelio* in a time warp, and the luck of Sunday night's performance was partly that we had a cast able to make the most of its special virtues. This applies particularly to Suzanne Murphy in the title role and Philip Langridge as Florestan.

The two numbers wholly excised in the revision, a trio and a Marzelline-Fidelio duet rather fustily launched with violin and genial Sonata in G, Opus 14, No. 2 — though a couple of fumbles in easy passages betrayed some nerves early on, and the variations movement was perhaps rather unambitiously coloured.

When Simon turned to the larger (and far more mysterious) drama of Chopin's Sonata in B-flat Minor, however, something was missing. Partly it was a question of power, for only at the reprise of the Funeral March did Simon produce a really angry, heavyweight sound.

cello obligatos, were very welcome in allowing more chance to hear both Murphy and the very spirited, bright Marzelline of Lesley Garrett. A good case was made too for the 1805 version of "O namenlose Freude!", which so pointedly has the two voices joined together rather than answering one another.

Roger Norrington's conducting made it all very much fresher than it might otherwise have been, for, as in his work with period instruments, he preferred brisk tempos, clear articulation and a peculiar robustness of colour, pointing Beethoven towards Berlioz. This was altogether a fascinating and invigorating occasion; heartening, too, in that the conductor and all the singers were British.

Simon reserved his most characteristic playing for Rachmaninov's *Corelli Variations*. The nobility with which he invested the theme reassured itself later in the major-key variations, but he also caught the jagged, asymmetric nature of this music with some pungent accentuation. Finally, in three movements from *Miroirs*, he revealed, for the first time, a relish of varied tone-colours which brought a glitter to Ravel's shimmering oscillations.

Richard Morrison

ROCK

Smooth operator calling

Robert Palmer
Hammersmith Odeon

During his five year absence from the English stage, Robert Palmer has acquired both international superstar status and an image as something of a video-bound Lothario with little interest in soiling his hands on the live circuit.

That idea has certainly taken a hammering. He arrived in London having already played 56 shows on consecutive nights in America, and catapulted into a superlative performance that began with a relentlessly paced series of segues: "Some Like It Hot", "Hyperactive", "Discipline of Love", "Tell Me I'm Not Dreaming", "Every Kinda People" and "I Didn't Mean to Turn You On". Palmer's singing was no less precise than the immaculate cut of his grey, single-breasted suit, pressed white shirt and dark tie, while his six piece band, which included the rising soul singer B.J. Nelson, was the epitome of a musically tight ship, with every beat nailed in position, every harmony securely buttoned up and every change delivered exactly on cue.

The lighting was devised and executed with a rare sense of style, conjuring evocative sketches against a textured backdrop: lowered window blinds and a morning sun ("Early in the Morning"); a champagne glass and fireworks ("Between Us"); and a moon above an American city skyline for Peggy Lee's smoochy standard "It Could Happen to You".

Although it was a relief that he stooped to none of the familiar rabble-rousing conventions that have become the bane of rock performance, there was a coolness in Palmer's delivery which was matched by the relatively calm response of this noticeably adult, seated audience.

But then, the very wide range of his material and the ambition of his approach demanded a cerebral appreciation, despite the propulsive dance rhythms that dominated much of the set. He played everything from the steamy southern funk of "Sneakin' Sally Through the Alley" to the complex African rhythms of "Woke Up Laughing" to the rock'n'roll grunge of "Doctor Doctor" and "Addicted To Love" and managed to make it all sound fresh, cohesive and meaningful.

Certainly, Palmer is a star with a broad dilettante streak, custom-built for the mature, affluent rock scene of the late Eighties, but he puts on a great show for the pay.

David Sinclair

Characteristic modesty

Sheridan Morley
interviews Timothy
West, back in the
West End in a
Chekhov adaptation
by Michael Frayn



Second division champion? Timothy West is glad to be always in work actor-manager in charge of the Old Vic at the time of Peter O'Toole's catastrophic *Macbeth*.

"I lost a lot of Brownie points in the theatre at the time, which is perhaps why so much of my more recent work has been in television. It was an appalling experience, first of all because I was accused of stabbing Toby Robertson in the back to take over the company, when he'd in fact announced a desire to leave; and then there was a letter in the Christmas post from the Arts Council, saying they were withdrawing their grant. Soon after that we did a sold-out season around Europe, which became known as the Marie Celeste tour, because at the end of it we were all left standing at Heathrow with no theatre and no company, wondering what to do with the rest of our lives. Since then I've always made a point of being the employee rather than the employer."

It has been more than two years since West was last in the London theatre, and in that time he has done some major BBC dramas including *Strife*, *What The Butler Saw* and *The Contractor*. "I seem to get a better range of parts in television now than on stage; if you're not one of the actors who gets regular work from the RSC or the National or the Manchester Royal Exchange there really aren't a lot of other places to do major plays. And, after a decade on tour for Prospect in classical roles, I came to the conclusion that perhaps I had reached the end of that line of work without ever taking the

critics by storm. Ours has always been a very curious profession, as I have just been telling my son Sam, who is also an actor. At his age, 22, I was doing bloody seaside rep at Newquay and trying to get an agent; he's now in Berlin starring with Jason Robards in a Harold Pinter screenplay about pre-war Germany. Sometimes you get very lucky and sometimes you don't: the great thing is to carry on."

As for *The Sneeze*: "It's like doing eight full-length plays in repertoire rather than eight sketches in one evening. They all glide into one another, but we've changed the running order around a bit, and in one of the plays Rowan and I have actually swapped parts. The real trouble is that if you are doing a single play and you get the first scene right, that usually benefits what comes later. Here we may get *The Sneeze* itself right, but that is still not necessarily going to help *The Bear* or *Swan Song*, or *The Devils of Tobago*. It's really like doing an old-fashioned revue, with very quick changes of mood and costume, and I've always been a rather slow developer, so it's taken me a little time to get used to it."

"But I remain totally paranoid about work, convinced every job is my last. I call it galloping sensitivity rather than sheer neurosis; that way it sounds better, and having a working wife and grown-up children does at least mean that you don't have to take the very worst of the jobs that come along any more."

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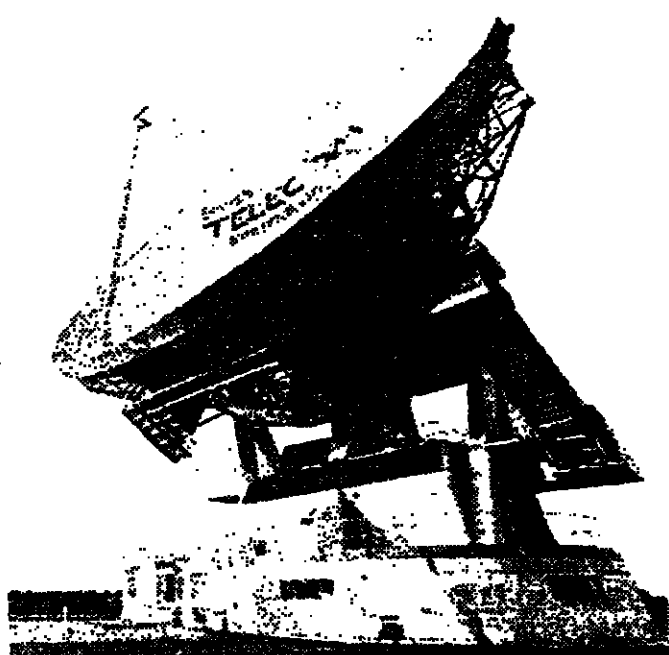
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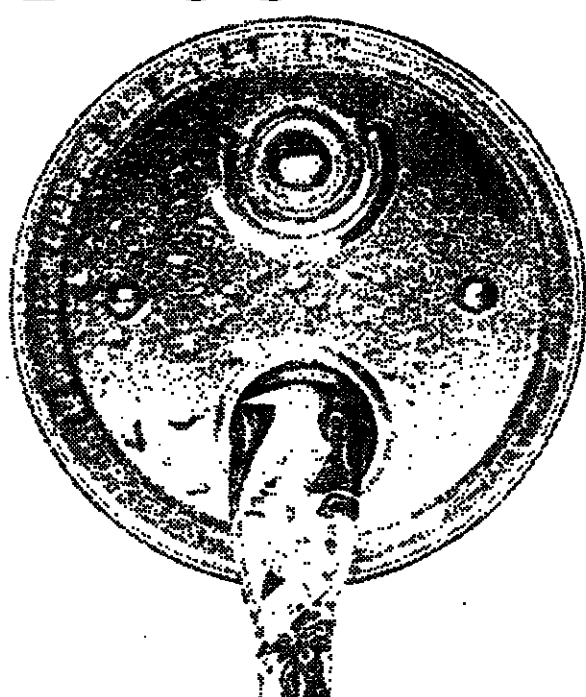
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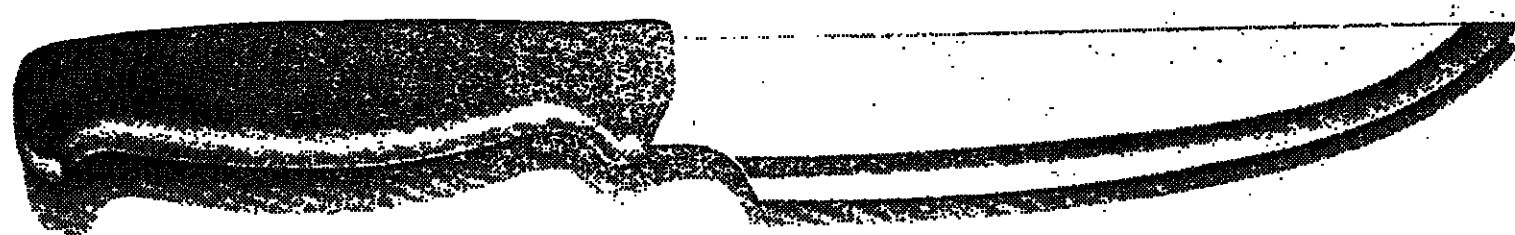
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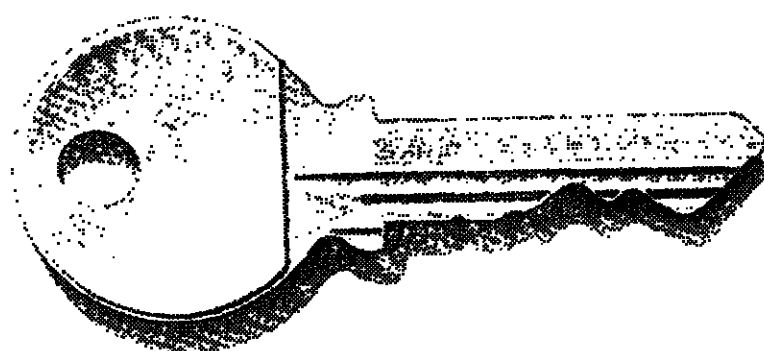
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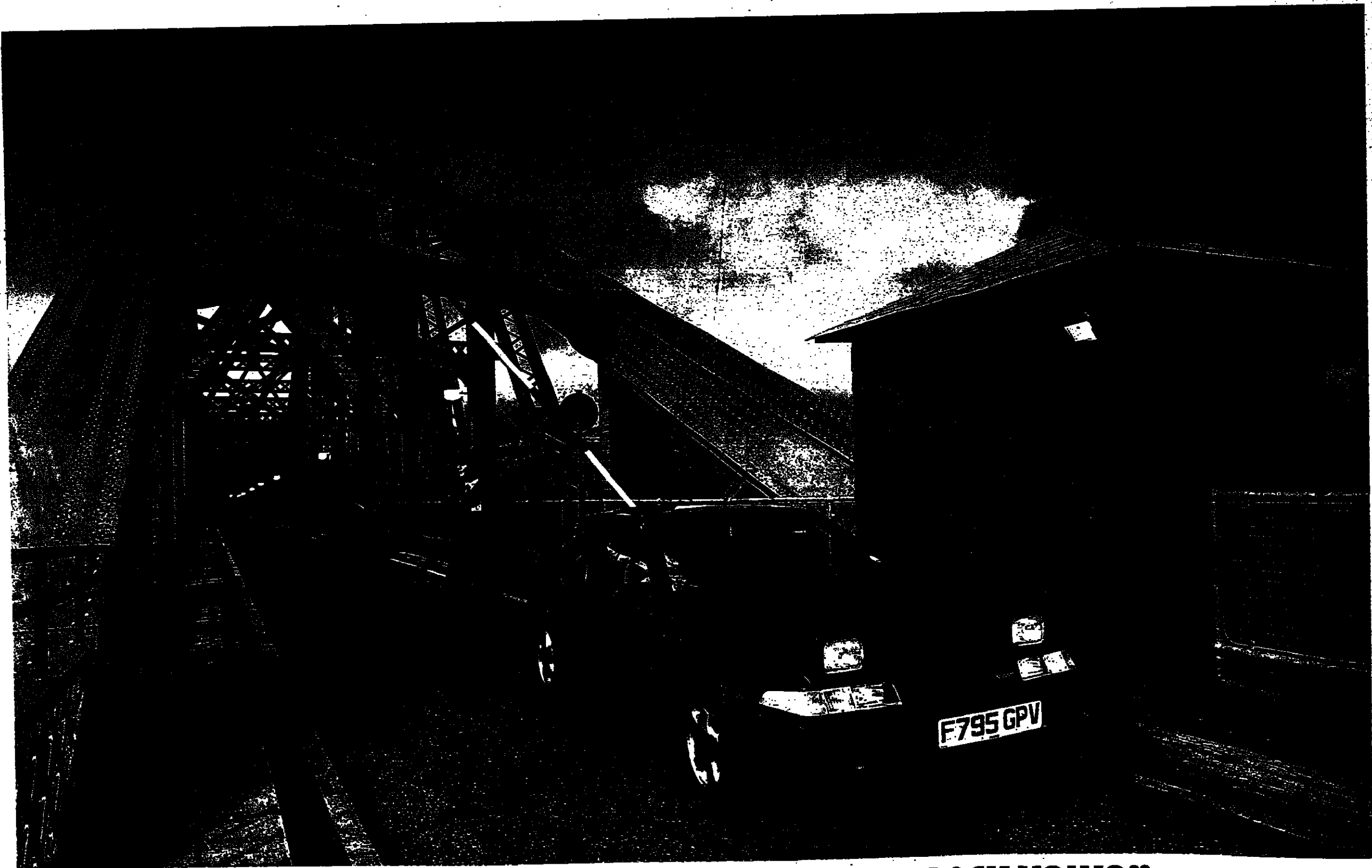
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Making style the bottom line

hold in that same area of fast-moving style in the High Street, is a man who uses the name Rogers in his best-selling label: his brother Jeffrey.



Left: His Nordic patterned sweater, £19.99; turtleneck, £19.99; Aitch at Burtons; John Lewis; Peter Brown. Her cotton shirt, £19.99, Naughty Clothing Company at Stirling Cooper, Alders; Owen Owen.
Centre: Grey/gold cardigan, £17.99, leggings, £19.99; Postscript at Hennes; Chelsea Girl; Top Shop. Silk scarf, £69.50; bag, £125, Mulberry; Liberty, W1; Harvey Nichols, SW1.
Right: His brown denim jacket, £39.99; Fair Isle wool sweater, £26.99; all next at Dickens & Jones, Regent Street, W1; Harrods, Knightsbridge, SW1; branches of Lewis's.
Her "Aran" wool cardigan, £36.99; roll-neck jumper, £36.99; Postscript at Hennes; Chelsea Girl; Top Shop. scarf, £49.50, Mulberry, Gees Court, W1.
Photographs by CRENA WATSON on location at Huffs, Chelsea Farmers Market, SW3. Make-up: Carol Brown. Hair: Peter Kenny for Gavin Hodge.



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FASHION

...and the top



Joseph Ettedgui (left), who put high fashion into Sloane Street and went on to make his mark in New York and Japan, has outgrown his Tricot image. An ambitious new London emporium will put the diminutive designer in the ranks of world fashion giants

I want to be one of the big boys," says Joseph Ettedgui. London's diminutive, stubble-chinned fashion entrepreneur stands only five feet two inches tall in his all-white Yohji Yamamoto trousers, T-shirt and vintage Hackett jacket, but in terms of fashion clout he towers over the other "boys" in the business.

His empire already includes 14 shops and a couple of restaurants in London, where his influence spread years ago beyond the slinky tube dresses and slashed knitwear of his Tricot line into the fashionable sub-culture of black tubular Mallet Stevens chairs, espresso machines and speckled desk sets. It is Ettedgui who can take credit for the

transformation of Sloane Street from a mall of ill-assorted banks and shoe shops into a centre of fashion by moving into seven sites along it in recent years.

There are two Joseph shops in Paris, and another in Cannes. A couple more cater for style-conscious New Yorkers, one each on Manhattan's East and West sides. There is a smattering of lucrative franchises in Tokyo. If "the big boys" against whom Ettedgui wants to be measured are musically international giants like Giorgio Armani and Ralph Lauren, his latest enterprise stretches him towards their ranks.

On Saturday the doors will open on his most ambitious emporium to date: a mini-

store on the site of the original Conran shop that will dominate the fashionable junction of Chelsea and Knightsbridge, which has become known as Brompton Cross.

With nerves seemingly steelled by endless cups of espresso, Ettedgui has for months been masterminding, with the designer Eva Jirina, the £1 million transformation of the two-storey, £6½ million freehold site. He personally picked each square slab of blonde marble for the floor, and waxing and buffing the natural plaster walls stopped only when he was satisfied that the result was the optimum pale honey sheen. He has even re-designed the staff uniform: a line of stylish black-and-white bermudas,

jodhpurs and little jackets.

Known to commute between New York, Paris and London to rearrange window displays and supervise stock control, Ettedgui clearly thrives on hard work, and yet still manages to start each day with a swim in Chelsea Baths. "My head aches for five days, and I don't think I have slept for five weeks," he says happily.

Guided by a swirl of smoke from the cigar permanently clamped in his waving left hand, I am introduced to the ranks of fashionable knits in his Tricot and lower-priced Joseph collections displayed on shelves of grey-stained beech. His neat, tailored classics, labelled Pour la Ville, face outwards on their racks, to be seen like exhibits in an art gallery. "A leather jacket should be bought in the same way as a sofa, its detailing shown off and admired," Ettedgui says.

Columns divide the store into areas isolating the work of a changing cast of designers. The sculpted jersey and leather of Azzedine Alaïa, the Parisian star introduced over here by Ettedgui, will have pride of place. John Galiano, just one of the several young London trendsetters whom he has helped to launch, is making 20 outfits for the opening.

It was Ettedgui who established Katharine Hammett by opening the first shop stacked high with her rumpled cottons. It was Ettedgui who a decade ago backed Margaret Howell's first West End shop. He has her men's shirts in his new store.

Down the glass-slatted staircase in the basement is Joseph menswear, which covers suits in the loose-fitting, modern classic idiom, sensible knitwear, and shirts. Here, for customers trying on shoes in the McAlfee shop, Ettedgui has installed sofas and chairs from his own collection of Eileen Grey furniture.

His complicated £15 million retail empire, built in partnership with his two



Tricot mélange in navy and white: flower-strewn zippered cardigan in navy Shetland wool, £79; checked sweater with collar in Shetland wool, £135; jacquard leggings, £55; muffler, £35; cream gauntlet gloves, £9; tasselled knitted cap, £18; Joseph Tricot Photograph of Joseph Ettedgui by TONY MCGEE. Other photographs by STEVE HUGHES. Hair and make-up by Jale

brothers over 19 years, has been rationalized to make sense of this ambitious venture. Right from the start, since he opened the first boutique in 1969 above his tiny hairdressing salon in the Kings Road, Chelsea, one name has been a constant in the Ettedgui success story:

the Japanese designer Kenzo. Ettedgui has kept open a series of Kenzo shops around London and profited over the years from the consistent commercial success of Kenzo's fashionable, folksy style. In the reshuffle of his London chain, three shops are now showcases for Kenzo's

upmarket collection; another five house Kenzo's lower-priced and youthful Jungle range. Kenzo's pretty children's wear is installed in a shop flanking his Draycott Place "calf", with Pied à Terre shoes on the other side. Esprit, the West Coast sporty separates chain, occupies his prime

site at 6 Sloane Street. Even though the scale of his grand new shop secures his place with "the big boys", it does not seem likely that Ettedgui will stop growing. "This is my little world and I love it," he says. "But I plan to keep surprising shoppers with something new."



Left: Dogtooth tweed greatcoat, £420; checked wool waistcoat, £199; cuffed trousers, £169; cotton shirt, £35; Joseph Pour la Ville. Right: Herringbone tweed coatdress, £385; Joseph Pour la Ville. Leggings, £35; Joseph bis. All clothes from Joseph, 77 Fulham Road, SW3 (from October 1); Joseph Tricot, 18 Sloane Street, SW1; 18 South Molton Street, W1

Quick on the scent of that whiff of nostalgia

The whiff of a sand-dune or the fresh, sharp smell of a tomato leaf are among nostalgic scents that the Paris perfumier Annick Goutal can isolate instantly, telling you what type of scent you like, and which suits you best.

Enthusiasts for Goutal's Eau d'Hadrien or Heure

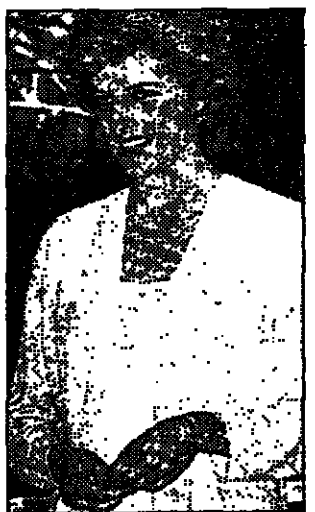
Exquisite already head for Les Senteurs, her fragrant shop in Ebury Street, SW1, where prices run from £7.95 for a bar of soap to £25.95 for her eau-de-parfum spray. For Passion, the first scent she created in 1980, Goutal recently won considerable compensation from the American company

that launched Elizabeth Taylor's own fragrance under the same name.

Goutal is in London this week to dispense personally her collection of 15 aromatic cocktails and celebrate their arrival in Harrod's Cosmetics Hall, from 2pm to 4pm, tomorrow to Friday.

Game, set and tops that match

A tennis tournament in London next week threatens to challenge the competitors' dress sense as much as their style of serve. The Vanderbilt, that exclusive club where the membership list reads like *Who's Who*, is holding its annual ladies' doubles tournament in aid of Birtwright. The Princess of Wales, a glamorous and energetic member of the club and patron of Birtwright, who presented the prizes last time, sets a high fashion pace in sets of pleated skirts and matching pretty tops. In white with touches of pastel, she usually arrives



In form: the Princess of Wales with a classic cashmere cardigan for the warm-up tossed on top. It must be a relief to all

competitors that Diana Donovan, the chic wife of fashion photographer Terence Donovan and a player of formidable strength and great style, will be too busy organizing the event to take part in it. "Dress is very traditional," she says. "Very pretty, glamorous skirts, not shorts. White with bits of colour, and matching socks." The surface of the indoor courts dictates Lotto or Reebok tennis shoes.

Parfums Vanderbilt is sponsoring the event. The company has grasped the opportunity to introduce to the cream of London society its fragrance, launched in 1982 by Gloria Vanderbilt, the designing member of the illustrious clan. A Lalique vase inspired the Vanderbilt perfume bottle, but the handsome tournament prize decanters, engraved with the Parfums Vanderbilt signature swan, are by Baccarat.

Off-beat approach to tradition

The Duchess of York is often seen wearing a favourite choker of pearls. One side made of strands of smoky black pearls, the other of creamy white, this chic necklace is typical of the off-beat approach to traditional gems displayed by the designer Kiki McDonough.

McDonough, who started designing jewellery just three years ago, quickly established a distinctive style, mixing semi-precious gems like cornelian, agate and haematite, with precious metals and pearls. Her style is modern, but far removed from the

contemporary "kitchen sink" idiom. Hearts and bows are a recurring theme in earrings and necklaces.

Launched in Nigel Milne's small shop off Bond Street, where her designs sat happily alongside the vintage Edwardian and Art Deco pieces that are his speciality, McDonough has now moved to her own establishment at 73 Elizabeth Street, SW1.

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TIMES DIARY

MARTIN FLETCHER

Blackpool

A traditional feature of Liberal conferences was the presentation by the president to his successor of an ancient copy of Milton's *Areopagitica*. With the formation of the new merged party, that really rather reactionary volume has been consigned with other memorabilia to the archives of the National Liberal Club. However, about 20 past Liberal presidents recently held a formal dinner to decide on a new work that can be handed on by successive SLD — I mean Democrat — presidents. They chose Tom Paine's *The Rights of Man*.

So far so good. Unfortunately the actual presentation during the Democrats' conference this week is posing greater problems. Interim joint presidents Shirley Williams and Adrian Slade were scheduled to present it to the party's first elected president, Ian Wigglesworth, at noon on Thursday, just as the BBC begins an hour of live coverage and 15 minutes before Paddy Ashdown begins his first leader's speech.

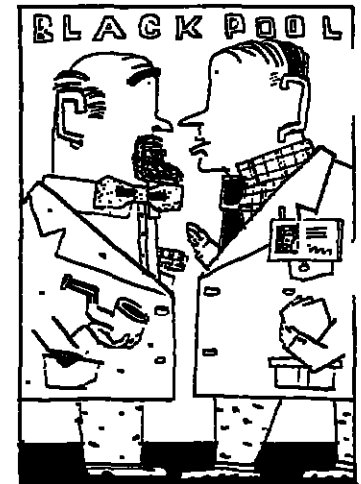
However, Mrs Williams is now leaving Blackpool early, so the ceremony has been brought forward to today. Ashdown is refusing to extend his speech beyond 40 minutes (though Dr Owen spoke for 54). The conference organizers are thus left with nothing to fill 15 minutes of prime television time. As one drolly observed: "For years Shirley has sent us spare by arriving late. Now she's doing it by leaving early."

Another tradition at political conferences is that the leader's wife is by his side during his keynote speech and the subsequent standing ovation. To the alarm of party bigwigs, Ashdown's wife Jane wanted to break with this popular custom (purely because she spurns publicity, not because she and her husband voted differently in yesterday's highly-charged debate on the party name). It took Jim Wallace, the Democrats' chief whip, to bring her into line. He pointed out that Wigglesworth would be on her husband's other side. "Who would you rather be photographed holding hands with — Wigglesworth or you?" he asked.

I hear meanwhile that a high-level SLD delegation got short shrift from John Wakeham, Leader of the House, when they suggested that as party leader Ashdown should be given a government car. In vain did they argue that he could hardly arrive at official dinners in a Metro. Fortunately Rover has now come to Ashdown's rescue. Last week he took delivery of a flashy new blue job packed with gadgetry, apparently on permanent loan.

Interesting reports reach me from Richmond in Yorkshire, where Leon Brittan's imminent departure for Brussels will cause a by-election. Despite the Democrat leadership's implacable opposition to electoral deals with the Owenites, the local SDP chairman, Ralph Andrew, tells me that during the summer he had "three or four" unofficial approaches from senior local Democrats seeking some way to avoid a conflict between the two centre parties, who are close allies on the local council. One proposal was joint open selection, another that the Democrats would stand down if the SDP did not oppose Wigglesworth in nearby Stockton at the next general election. Andrew took the approaches sufficiently seriously to put them to his party's Buckingham Gate headquarters, but then waited in vain for a formal offer. He suspects the idea was given very short shrift at the Democrats' HQ.

BARRY FANTONI



Talking of the SDP, there was one embarrassment at their Torquay conference last week that they thought they had got away with. Alas not. I must reveal that there was not one application to speak in Monday's legal reform debate. Party apparatchiks found a lawyer to open the debate and then desperately searched for others. At no point did they have more than one other speaker lined up. Their blushes were spared only by some truly heroic displays of legal waffling from the rostrum.

After a year of endless ballots and elections, the Democrats now have one more to look forward to: the MPs must elect from their ranks a deputy leader. There are few takers for a thankless job which did the last incumbent, Alan Beith, so little good. The only one known to be interested is Menzies Campbell, the QC and former Olympic sprinter who became an MP only last year. If successful, his rise would be almost as swift as that of Bob MacLennan who, in 12 months, has jumped from obscure backbencher to elder statesman via the party leadership.

And finally, some questions. Why, if the Democrats are now to accept Trident, do Ashdown, Steel, Lord Jenkins and several other Democrat luminaries remain patrons of Freeze, a body that insists "no further nuclear weapons should be deployed anywhere"? And who wrote Steel's sparkling speech to Sunday night's party rally? As ex-leader he can no longer call on speechwriters, yet it was so good that his colleagues refused to believe he did it himself. And why was Alan Beith, Ashdown's defeated leadership rival, not on the platform during that rally, an event set up so the party's leading figures could give Ashdown their public blessing? He was invited. Was it just that he is a saboteur?

It has become fashionable to sneer at Mr Lawson and the Treasury. Why, it is asked, did the Government fail to anticipate the excessive domestic demand and a widening payments deficit? Lawson, who was even more self-confident than usual about the economy earlier this year, has been censured for pushing his luck too far by cutting taxes in the middle of a consumer boom; meanwhile the Treasury, whose Budget-time expectation of a slowdown in the economy was largely responsible for the Chancellor's complacency, has been criticized for bad forecasting.

Some of the most articulate critics have been City economists whose attacks have been given a sharper edge by Lawson's description of them two months ago as publicity-seeking "teenage scribblers". As the Government's own economic forecast for 1988 has proved increasingly inaccurate, the City scribblers have hit back by condemning official policy as irresponsible. The press has portrayed the argument between Lawson and the analysts as a high-grade Punch and Judy show, the analysts bashing him with the July trade figures and the August money supply numbers. In reply, Lawson biffs the analysts, appar-

ently on the grounds that they have not grown up.

The historians are great fun, but the press reporting is misleading in its assumption that the Chancellor has been wrong and the City scribblers right. The truth is that the City has been slightly more wrong than the Treasury in its appraisal of the economy this year. Although Lawson has every reason to be embarrassed about the forecasts he made in the Budget, the scribblers, instead of mocking the official errors, ought to be apologizing for theirs.

The facts are easy to check. In addition to preparing its own forecasts, the Treasury compiles a survey of independent forecasts, of which nine come from the City. An average of these nine can be regarded as the "City consensus". The forecast given by this consensus in March can readily be compared with the Treasury's own much derided figures.

The Treasury view was that 1988 would see 3 per cent growth in gross domestic product, a 4 per cent rise in the retail price index in the year to the fourth quarter and a current account deficit of £4 billion. In less than three months it had become clear that this forecast was grossly wrong. A more plausible assessment now is that growth will be 4-4½ per cent, while inflation will reach 6-6½ per cent and the current account deficit may exceed £12 billion. Growth, inflation and the payments imbalance will all be much higher than expected.

The analysts could justifiably jeer if their forecasts for these three key variables had been higher. In fact, the City consensus in March was that growth would be 2.7 per cent, inflation 3.8 per cent and the current account deficit £4.1 billion. So, on growth and inflation, the City was lower (and therefore more wrong) than the Treasury, while

on the balance of payments the City and the Treasury were practically identical. The City scribblers may not be able to resist the temptation to trade insults with a Chancellor who has made a fool of himself, but they have no right to ridicule the Treasury's forecasting ability.

Of course, this indictment of the City's forecasting record would be less compelling if there had been a wide dispersion of views in the nine forecasts collected by the Treasury. At least one or two brave souls might then have come close to forecasting, in broad terms, what was going to happen to the economy. Sadly, all the nine forecasts were closely bunched together and were therefore equally inaccurate. (This is not to say that all City forecasts were unsatisfactory. There may have been others, not included in the nine, which were reasonably correct.)

Tim Congdon takes issue with the City's economic forecasters

Scribblers in the stocks

Indeed, the gap between the City consensus and the likely out-turn is far greater than the gap between the nine separate forecasts. A cynic new to the forecasting game, unaware of the great skill and care with which City analysts carry out their work, their undoubted intellectual courage and the enormous salaries which reward their efforts, might conclude that they are much better at copying each other than at predicting the future course of the economy.

This may seem cheap and unnecessary. But there is an important point at issue. The so-called "debate" between Mr Lawson and his City critics hides the failure of virtually the entire British economics profession to foresee, at a sufficiently early stage, how strong the 1988 boom would be. Since policy is driven by forecasts, this failure is largely responsible for the difficult problems of financial adjustment Britain now faces. The tendency

of forecasters to imitate one another, rather than to say what they really think, can be blamed for a current account payments deficit exceeding 3 per cent of GDP and a worrying rise in inflation.

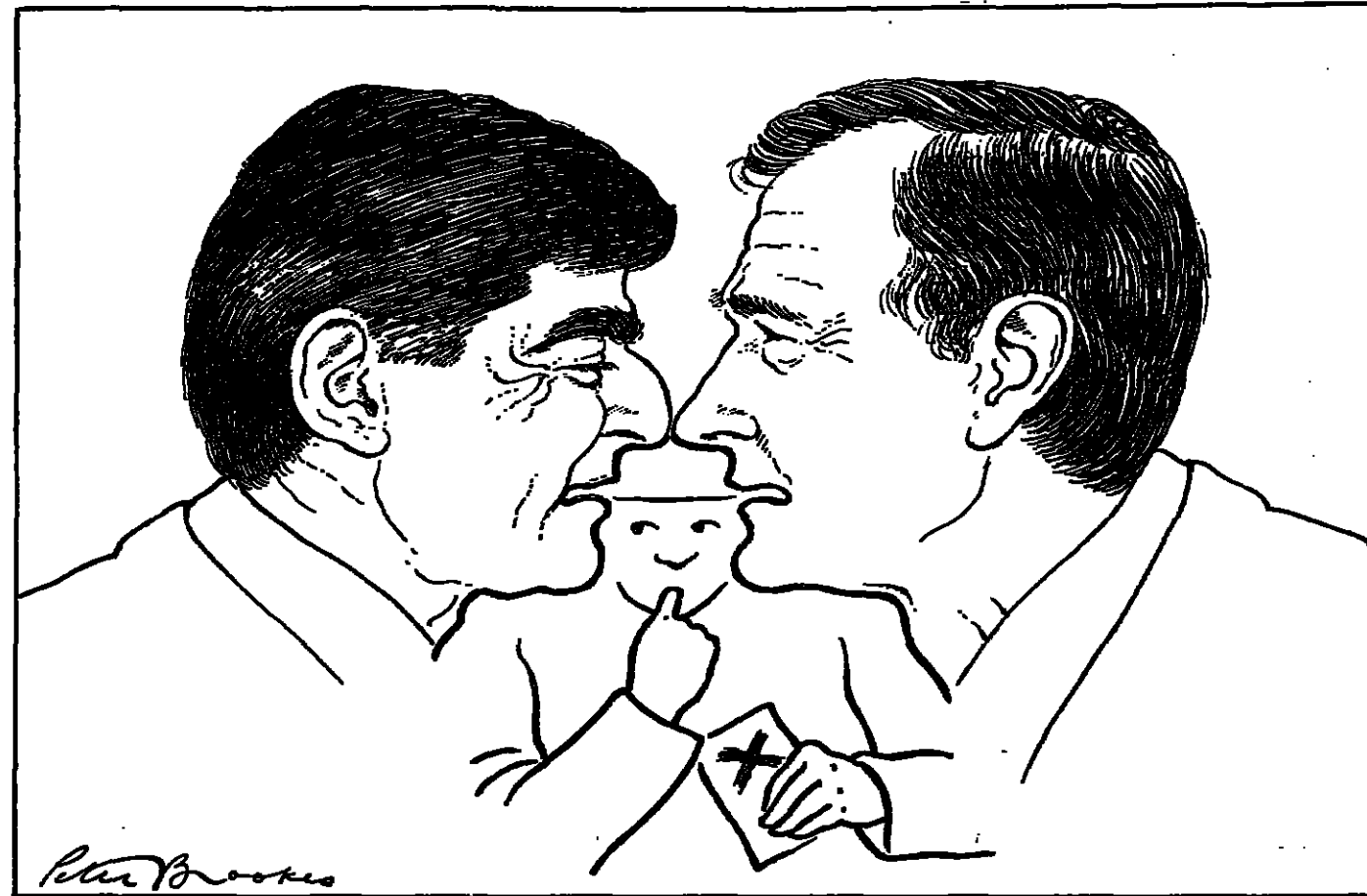
Of course, there are more charitable explanations for the lack of differentiation between forecasts than economists' propensity, when asked about the future, to transform themselves into computerized sheep. It may be that the Treasury and the various City firms share the same underlying framework of thought so fully that, by genuinely independent processes of reasoning, they arrive at broadly identical and equally wrong forecasts. It may be, in other words, that the problem does not arise because the modellers are copy-cats, but because they have the same inadequate model.

If so, the important task now is to find out what is wrong with the existing shared framework of thought and with the model which incorporates it, and then to propose a superior method of analysing the economy. Silly name-calling, from either the Chancellor or his critics, is not the way forward.

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The author is writing a book on current British economic policy.

Conor Cruise O'Brien

TV round to the Duke



New York

I thought Michael Dukakis a clear winner in the televised debate on Sunday night. Of course, even if the great American public reach the same verdict, that doesn't necessarily make Dukakis winner of the presidential contest. Walter Mondale was generally seen as having won the first of his two debates with Ronald Reagan in 1984. Mondale went on to lose the election by a landslide.

All the same, Sunday night's debate is an important stage in this campaign. Dukakis has been lagging behind in the polls, not only overall but in terms of estimated electoral votes, state by state. If Bush had emerged as clear winner in the debate, there would probably have been a "bandwagon effect" swinging most of the undecideds — 37 per cent according to the most recent polls — over to Bush. I think Dukakis has at least averted that.

Since the first of the televised debates between presidential candidates — Kennedy-Nixon in 1960 — it has been apparent that what matters on these occasions is not the dialectical point-scoring but the personal impression made by the two candidates. On that matter I can only record the impression they made on me.

The first impression was favourable to Bush because, when the two candidates walked in and shook hands, he towered over his rival. Height matters. Americans want their president to look impressive, and Bush was ahead on that point. But from then on he lost ground. Close up and under pressure, he looked worried and old; older than the hale and sunny Ronald Reagan ten years his senior. Old, and not altogether well. That combination strikes ominous notes. It brings to mind the phrase about "a heartbeat from the presidency", and that brings to mind a vision of President Quayle. And very few Americans, even Republicans, are happy with the thought of President Quayle.

Dukakis, on the other hand, looked and sounded young, vigorous, confident and at ease. At the same time, he managed to avoid all the things he had to avoid. He didn't sound "too

smart", like an intellectual. He didn't sound vindictive, and at the same time he didn't sound weak. (It is rather hard, in the circumstances, to avoid one of those last pitfalls without falling into the other.) He was civil to Bush, but without any shade of deference. He smiled a good deal, but not too much, and with apparent spontaneity. And as he smiled, he kept the pressure up, relentlessly, on Bush. In his first few sentences he got in the word "Noriega", with its connotations of the massive drug smuggling into the US that Bush has failed to prevent.

Under pressure, Bush does not show up well. He looks apprehensive and evasive. On this occasion his eyes even shifted from side to side, something which must have made his television coaches cringe. The many voters who were impressed by the "presidential" style of Bush's acceptance speech

at the New Orleans convention must have been disappointed by the Bush they saw on Sunday night.

Bush fans must also have been disappointed by their man's weary and hesitant approach to his opponent. (*The New York Times* on Monday called Bush's approach "relaxed" but I wouldn't say that is the *mot juste*.) At every stop on the campaign trail since the Republican convention, Bush has been lashing into Dukakis the "liberal", the un-American candidate for the presidency.

Republican true believers must have been looking forward to seeing their leader take Dukakis apart, exposing him for the unpatriotic creep they all know him to be. But Bush made no attempt to take Dukakis apart. At best, he remonstrated with him. He said

much the same things he had said on the campaign trail, but he said them in a lackadaisical, finger-wagging way. That is not how a red-blooded American ought to deal with the kind of character Bush had been depicting. By contrast, it was Dukakis, in fiercely resending the slurs on his patriotism, who sounded like the red-blooded American.

On the vital "contrast in personalities" I rated Bush a clear loser, though in terms of actual debating on "the issues" he didn't do so badly. He dropped no bricks, as he has done in the past. At some points, as on capital gains tax, he had the better of the argument. But the "issues" only register in such debates as markers, around which the contenders are required to compete by the rules of the game. Discussion of the federal budget deficit, for example, was stunted and stylized on both sides. You could see that

both contenders were less preoccupied with the deficit in itself than with the need to avoid saying something definite about it, which could blast their campaign.

Those of the "undecideds" who intend to vote will have been looking at the debate not so much for the assessment of arguments as in the hope of making up their minds which of the two candidates they are more inclined to like and trust. I think the debate should swing some toward Dukakis.

In fact an ABC poll, immediately after the debate, put Dukakis ahead, at 44 per cent to Bush's 36 per cent. That's the best news the Dukakis camp has had since August 18 and the close of the Republican national convention.

In the wake of Sunday's debate, the Republicans will have to review their campaign strategy. Up to now the strategy

has been to concentrate on Michael Dukakis as a "liberal", a term which has come to mean "wild-eyed radical" in the American campaign lexicon of 1988. That strategy worked quite well, from August 18 to September 25. Dukakis's lead of 17 per cent immediately after the Democratic convention shrank to nothing, and he then fell slightly behind. Clearly voters were finding him a bit scary as presented by George Bush.

But on Sunday night, over a span of 90 minutes, 100 million Americans could see and hear Michael Dukakis. And the Dukakis they saw and heard was no kind of wild-eyed radical. Furthermore, Bush didn't sound like a man who really believed that the man he was talking to was a danger to the American people.

So the old strategy, which would well as long as the public had little or no chance to make up their own minds about Dukakis as a person, is no longer to be relied on.

Unfortunately for the Republicans, the next major scheduled event of the campaign is the debate, on October 5, between the vice-presidential candidates: J. Danforth Quayle v Lloyd Bentsen. I don't want to try to preview that contest but there are very few people, whether Republican, Democrat or undecided, who would at present put their money on Quayle.

Quayle's only major unscripted address in the current campaign, given to a sympathetic audience of business leaders in Chicago, astounded all who heard it by its glibness and feverish incoherence. Maybe he will do better on October 5. He would need to.

The campaign won't be decided until the last phase, beginning in late October, when the baseball World Series ends and millions of politically uncommitted Americans wake up to the fact that an election is in the offing. If there is a clear front runner when those "sleeping" voters wake up, he is likely to take most of those votes. On Sunday night, George Bush may have missed his chance of becoming that clear front runner.

Commentary • RAYMOND PLANT

Freedom to yearn

The social market has made a political comeback with David Owen's speech at the SDP conference. The success of the Thatcher years in linking freedom and the market has required politicians on the left generally to rethink their ideas on the market, freedom and the role of government.

It is central to the right's account of freedom that it is defined in terms of the absence of intentional coercion. I am free to do something when I am not prevented by some identifiable external agent from doing it. This is uncontroversial. I am clearly unfree to do something if someone intentionally makes it impossible for me to do it. The dispute is whether this is a sufficiently rich definition of freedom, because consequences of major political importance follow from it.

This definition separates freedom from resources. I am free to do something if I am not prevented from doing it. Whether I have the ability or the resources to do it is a quite different question. We are all in the position of being unable to do all that we are free to do.

The state's role in respect of freedom is to prevent direct coercion. It does not have the duty to secure to individuals the resources necessary to enable them to do what they are free to do. As Lord Joseph said ten years ago in *Equality*: "Poverty is not unfreedom." The lack of resources is not itself coercive. The attempt to drive a wedge between freedom and ability, or

between freedom from and freedom to, has profound political consequences in terms of the proper role of the state.

The left has quite a strong response to make to this particular argument. It will ask the right: "Why is freedom valuable?" and "Why does it matter that we are free from coercion?" The obvious answer is that if I am free from the power of another then I shall be able to live a life shaped by my own values and purposes. However, if this is what makes liberty valuable, it is not possible to draw a sharp line between freedom and resources.

Freedom is valuable to me because of what I can do with it. But if this is so then freedom will be pointless if I do not have the resources to make use of it. Hence if we are to live in a society in which negative freedom is to have a fair value to all citizens, then the state has to be involved in the distribution of resources to secure that goal. The market cannot guarantee such resources as a secure right of citizenship.

The second argument used by the right is that while government can clearly infringe freedom according to the negative definition because it acts intentionally, for example in limiting property rights through redistributive taxation, the market as a whole does not infringe freedom. This is because its outcomes are not intended. No doubt in a market individuals buy and sell for their own reasons, but the overall distribu-

tion of income and wealth which arises from this process is an unintended consequence of these individual acts. Hence, given that coercion has to be an intentional act, those who are made worse off by markets do not suffer a diminution of liberty. Markets, unlike governments, are impersonal forces to which moral categories are inapplicable. Their outcomes are "in principle unprincipled".

The left can accept this characterization of markets without believing that this challenges their view of freedom. Even if market outcomes are unintended, they can be foreseen, as, of course, defenders of the market appreciate. Unless they believed this, they would hardly write articles extolling the extension of markets to new areas. However, in ordinary life we are held responsible for the foreseeable if unintended consequences of our actions — hence the crime of manslaughter.

On the same basis, therefore, it is possible to argue that we bear collective responsibility for the outcomes of markets even where these are unintended. If we accept that resources are necessary for liberty to be valuable, then those who lack the resources as a result of the operation of the market have a just claim on the resources of the rest of us. This responsibility cannot be evaded by the argument that markets produce unintended consequences.

The final argument is about property rights. If we try to argue that the market requires an

intrinsic dimension of social responsibility for which government must take responsibility, then the critic will say, the welfare and redistributive policies which follow from this will involve a restriction of property rights, and will infringe the freedom of the better off. This is certainly true and no waffling around the semantics of "liberty" will avoid it. However, three points are worth noticing.

The first is that markets are frameworks within which property rights in goods and services are exchanged and transferred. For the market to produce legitimate exchanges the market liberal requires a basic justification of private property rights, and since the time of Locke it has proved extraordinarily difficult to produce such a theory. Second, all property rights restrict freedom even as the free-market theorists understand it.

Your property rights may make it impossible for me to do something which I would otherwise choose to do. The issue is not, therefore, whether some property rights will be infringed by the social market, but which set of property rights will reproduce the fairest value of liberty to citizens.

One of the central bequests of liberalism has been the idea of equal freedom as an equal right of citizens. Socialists who believe in the market want to ensure that this precious freedom and its associated resources are fairly distributed. The author is Professor of Politics at Southampton University.

SEPT 27 ON THIS DAY 1922

One of Lord Northcliffe's many innovations when he bought *The Times* was the introduction of regular fashion features — intended to attract more women readers and advertising from West End stores.

LONDON FASHIONS (FROM A CORRESPONDENT)

Fashion, the explorer, has rediscovered the cape. Thus many we express the distinctive characteristic of the coming fashions. Deauville, which, in summer materials, gives the signal for autumn fashions, accepted the cape. Where it is not a real cape, it is a coat that contrives to give the effect of a cape.

Where an evening dress appears from the front to be an ordinary evening dress, from the back a cape-like effect is discovered. The fur cape has returned. It is not the old lady's heavy cape of Victorian days. It is a light and deliciously coy affair, perhaps of grey squirrel or mole skin, cut with holes in the arms skilfully shaped like the cuff of a sleeve and finished with a big collar of fox. Or sometimes a fur tippet is worn reminiscent of the old-fashioned coachman's cape, but modernized by the big double collar that encircles the throat.

It is difficult to describe in words the fashion of the new cape-like coats. Sometimes they are made in a contrasting material to the skirt. Sometimes they match and are fur trimmed. Made of velvet or of soft ratine, of *Kashmir* cloth, of a wool or silk material, of velvet or velveteen, or even in a homespun, their sleeves are so voluminous that it is difficult to be sure if they are sleeves or cape.

One shape has a front that is like a waistcoat. It comes straightly and loosely down to below the line of the waistcoat, and the arms, passing within, emerge from underneath a wide edging of fur. The effect from the back is full and circular, but by skilful cutting the front is flat and narrow in appearance. A very charming model is in brown *Kashmir* cloth, the skirt longer than we have seen lately. The short cape is maitressé, with plain revers and edged with plain bands of the cloth. After meeting just above the waist-line, the cape falls sharply away on each side in two points.

Sometimes a very broad scarf of material will be edged with a wide fur band and given an extravagantly big collar of the same fur. Collars, indeed, get larger and larger. Like many other details of dress this autumn, they are often a little crooked in cut. One side may fall lower on the shoulder than the other, or may fasten across in a slanting line instead of a straight one. An effect of being askew, so to speak, is used sparingly on all smart clothes this autumn. Pocket-cases are put on a little unevenly; fur trimmings are used amusingly and unequally; hat trimmings are much to one side or the other; buttons are put on askant.

The very long cape will also be seen, cut sometimes with an uneven hem-line, and dipping pointedly on either side. These carried out in fur, are equally wearable by day and evening. The fur-lined reversible cloak is also popular. They are in velvet in one of the fashionable autumnal tints, lined with mole skin or some neutral-tinted fur.



1 Pennington Street, London E1 9XN Telephone: 01-782 5000

UNPOPULAR REVOLUTION

Since the extent of Mr Gorbachov's reform programme began to emerge two years ago, Western political leaders have been bombarded with appeals to do nothing that might undermine the Soviet leader's authority at home. Such appeals have been voiced not only by those who habitually wish the Soviet Union well, but also by those who feel that Mr Gorbachov's programme might prove too ambitious for his colleagues in the leadership — and so bring his downfall.

Their argument is that the West's interests lie in having a more civilized, confident Soviet Union, and that Mr Gorbachov's reform programme offers the only hope of achieving this. If he is not given Western assistance — their scenario runs — whether in the form of arms control agreements, a diminution of international pressure, commercial co-operation, even financial support; then Kremlin "reactionaries" might conspire to replace him with a leader and a programme less to the taste of the West than Mr Gorbachov and perestroika.

This scenario has been accepted in its entirety by many who should know better. But among the many eventualities it does not consider is the possibility that Mr Gorbachov's reform programme could be rejected not by his less reform-minded colleagues, but by popular sentiment in the Soviet Union. This weekend, in one of his periodic addresses to senior media figures — addresses which have provided a gauge of the Soviet leader's mood — Mr Gorbachov broached this possibility seriously for the first time. His remarks offer a new and unusually pessimistic gloss on the prospects of internal reform in the Soviet Union.

Sounding a note of exasperation with the obstacles being encountered by perestroika, Mr Gorbachov suggested that failure could not be ruled out. He chided those who saw present shortages and unsatisfactory living standards as a consequence of his reform programme rather than of past (i.e. Brezhnev's) errors. And, with an intemperate stridency that has entered his speeches of late, he instructed editors to publish nothing that questioned the advisability of reform.

It is possible that Mr Gorbachov's new pessimism is no more than a tactic to scare people into making the greater sacrifices which he now knows will be necessary. The media have, by and large, been among the most

enthusiastic Soviet supporters of perestroika, and stand to lose much if it founders. But the Soviet leader's impatience with doubters and backsliders, and his reference to opponents on the "left" and the "right", suggests that the fragile coalition which his reform programme was believed to represent may be breaking down.

Mr Gorbachov was widely believed to draw his support from younger party officials frustrated by the inertia of the Brezhnev years; from intellectuals given hope by the possibilities of glasnost; and from ordinary people who had been encouraged to expect that perestroika would bring a rapid increase in their living standards.

While people in the first two groups may be growing impatient, it is in this last area in which Mr Gorbachov is most vulnerable. By rejecting categorically the perception that living standards have deteriorated as perestroika has proceeded, he is also rejecting what people have been trying to say over the summer, including local party officials and the people on the streets of the Siberian cities he recently visited.

For workers without privileged access to food and consumer goods there has been a deterioration in supplies. Many have also seen their income reduced as efficiency and quality control measures have been introduced in Soviet industry. And they are still being told that the only way to improve their lot is to work harder.

So far, the leadership has not responded to the growing popular discontent. It has not resorted to massive buying abroad in an attempt to raise morale. Nor has it promised any immediate improvement in supplies. The only minor concession granted this autumn has been the relaxation in restrictions on sales of alcohol — though this may be as much to increase the flow of money into public coffers as to assuage the workers' thirst.

Unless there are signs of improvement, however — and soon — Mr Gorbachov may be compelled to appeal not just to media editors for support, but to the Central Committee, and even perhaps, directly to the people. The first new-style party and government elections in the coming months give him the opportunity. But to judge by the present mood of the people, perestroika without immediate material incentives may have been asking too much.

ANGLICAN TRIANGLE

The election at the weekend of a woman to be a bishop of the Episcopalian diocese of Massachusetts did not contradict the relevant resolutions of the Lambeth Conference. It fulfilled them.

The 500 Anglican bishops who met at Canterbury for three weeks this summer knew something like this was bound to happen — probably sooner rather than later. Moved by considerations of Anglican provincial autonomy, they addressed their main thoughts to limiting the damage and eschewed vain efforts to prevent it.

They even voted down an amendment calling for "restraint" by Anglican provinces heading this way. If that was not a green light it was certainly a deliberate refusal to show a red one.

The Conference did not quite wash its hands of the business. It asked the Archbishop of Canterbury to set up a commission with the urgent task of devising means to hold the Anglican Communion together — or as together as possible — once the first woman bishop was consecrated. He has done so, naming the Primate of All Ireland, Archbishop Robin Eames of Armagh, as its chairman.

The prospect of schism will concentrate the mind of the commission wonderfully. For the time being its existence will take some of the pressure off the Archbishop, Dr Robert Runcie. Eventually he has to make some extremely difficult announcements, and he will have the commission behind him to share the burden.

Dr Runcie will in due course have to answer publicly the question whether he is in full communion with the new woman bishop of Massachusetts or wherever. The logical answer has to be yes, because of the nature of the Anglican Communion and his position in it.

Unlike the Pope, he has been given no say in the selection of bishops. Therefore he must accept whoever is acceptable to the local province, regardless even of gender. This aspect of his role has not hitherto come under the supervision either of Parliament or of the General Synod of the Church of England,

though both could ultimately be involved in the results of it. The position of the Bishop of London, Dr Graham Leonard, is more curious. He is, of course, in full communion with the Archbishop of Canterbury. He insists, however, that he will be out of communion with any woman bishop.

There is an ecclesiological triangle. The question for the theologians to ponder is whether it is possible for Bishop A to be in full communion with Bishop B, and Bishop B with Bishop C, but not Bishop C with Bishop A.

The answer in this case would seem to be no: the Bishop of London would find himself out of communion with the Archbishop of Canterbury. Events in Massachusetts are thus no longer purely a matter of the Church of England's external affairs, as they still are, for instance, in the external affairs of some other provinces like Canada or Ireland.

The Church of England may react against this intrusion into its domestic affairs by the Anglican electors of Massachusetts. The one exception to the theory that every Anglican province is autonomous is the Church of England itself. Its primate, the Archbishop of Canterbury, is by no means autonomous. He is beholden to every other province of the Anglican Communion by being, *ex officio*, in communion with all its bishops.

Although that is the very definition of the Anglican Communion, the Church of England may well want to ask itself whether it is happy that its own primate is at permanent risk of being taken hostage in this way — with all the painful consequences there may be for its own unity. There was little sign at the Lambeth Conference that the overseas bishops were mindful of the impossible position they could be imposing upon Dr Runcie in his relations with his fellow bishops in his own church.

Nor has this aspect been mentioned in the brief given to the commission, though the Bishop of London is sure to raise it. These are urgent issues that the Church must face. The standing committee of the General Synod, which meets today, would be wise to prepare for a full debate on them.

Voice of Ulster

From Lord Hylton

Sir, Paul Bew's article, "Let Ulster speak", of September 21, deserves careful attention. Many would agree that terrorism is seldom defeated solely by military and police measures. It is necessary to gain at least the acquiescence of mind and hearts.

Mr Bew is right to underline the fears among Protestants and the unsatisfactory expectations among Roman Catholics. These factors can be influenced by political, economic, and social measures and by the co-operation of voluntary and religious bodies.

His suggestion of a new border poll may well be wise. Northern Ireland, however, has too many elections and too little real democracy. Elections tend to raise tension and I would ask that any border poll (under the 1973 Constitution Act) be held on the same day as an existing election.

Meanwhile, the review of the Anglo-Irish Agreement is approaching. It should include steps to remove uncertainty and to increase the degree of responsibility which Northern Ireland people can exercise over their own affairs. Legislation by Order in Council is an unsatisfactory long-

term method, and so is the domination of the statutory boards for education, health, and housing by appointed members.

It would also be good to see elected representatives having greater influence in the administration of nationalized industries and services.

Yours faithfully,
HYLTON,
House of Lords.

Churchyard care

From Mr Charles Baker-Cresswell

Sir, So now the green banners of the environmentalists are invading our churchyards (report, early editions, September 15), and Mrs Cowdy warns us (September 22) against neatness and the lawnmower.

Vicars, churchwardens, and all Christians should remember that both church and churchyard should reflect that our top priorities ought to be the praise and worship of God. If the local church people reckon that well-mown grass, trimmed edges, and French marigolds are appropriate around their church, then let them get on with it, without guilt.

It is hard enough to be a member of the Church of England today (How will we pay the quota;

is that crack in the north aisle getting worse; what about South Africa, the inner cities, the Bishop of Durham?). It would be absurd to add to those worries — "My gosh, we haven't had soldier beatles congregating and mating on our flower heads this July. What are we doing wrong?"

Yours faithfully,
CHARLES BAKER-CRESSWELL
(Churchwarden),
(St Aidan's),
Bamburgh, Northumberland.

Thanks, but no thanks

From Mr Dick A. C. Scales

Sir, With due respect to Lady Stirling concerning the taxi driver who refused a tip (September 20) may I suggest there is more in his refusal than her Ladyship or I know about.

Taxi drivers are assessed by the Inland Revenue collectors as receiving as tips 10 or 15 per cent of the fare and that is taxed accordingly. I cannot believe there exists a tax collector who would accept the word of a taxi driver that he does not accept tips.

Yours faithfully,
DICK A. C. SCALES,
Stewarts Garage,
Farm Lane, Pullman, SW6.

Concern at lost coastguard calls

From Mr John A. Douglas

Sir, Recent reports that Mayday signals on marine VHF radio have been missed (details, September 22) and that there is severe congestion on coastguard radios must give very serious cause for concern to all who use our waters or coastline. To improve the VHF radio network with advances in technology is an obvious requirement, but the human resources at the reception point are vital to the correct response to emergencies at sea.

The proposed cutbacks in the coastguard rescue coordination centres by closure of those at Hartland (Devon), Ramsey (Isle of Man), and Peterhead, on top of those already closed at Land's End, Tees, Wick, and Shoreham, may not be the last.

The coastguard service has been pressurised for years and years to make do with fewer and fewer regular officers and the financial budget has been cut, too.

This country can well afford the comparatively small sums needed to provide an adequate search and rescue service. With the winter storms to come and memories of Piper Alpha, Zeebrugge, and Penlee still fresh in our minds, the deep concern of the vast majority of regular and auxiliary coastguards should be heeded before it is too late.

A major change of policy, with the cancellation of the closure of rescue coordination centres for a start, is called for.

Yours etc.,
JOHN A. DOUGLAS
(Chief Inspector,
HM Coastguard, 1970-1978),
26 The Mount,
Teignmouth, Devon,
September 22.

Forces in reserve

From the Chairman of TNT (UK) Limited

Sir, We welcome and wholeheartedly support the current campaign aimed to achieve employer support for the Reserve Forces (report and leading article, September 22), appreciating how all-important the role of the Reserve Forces is in the context of national security.

But over and above this, and of very significant importance to industry as a whole, is the contribution a period of training in the Reserve Forces makes to the development of qualities of initiative, leadership, and sympathetic man-management in people, thereby enabling them to play a greater and more meaningful part not only in their place of work, but also in the community as a whole.

Yours faithfully,
PETER ALLSEBROOK,
Chairman,
TNT (UK) Limited,
TNT House, Long Street,
Atherstone, Warwickshire,
September 26.

Housing ladder

From Mr P. J. Turner

Sir, There is a fundamental fallacy in Mrs Sydenham's argument (September 20) that the rural tenant should be allowed to share a rise in property value with the housing association, but that the remainder should be available for the benefit of other local people. It is that until the first tenant can realise the full market value he is unable to buy another house of equivalent value. He therefore cannot participate on the open housing market and is unable to move.

Far better to allow that benefit to accrue. The tenant is not necessarily lost to the local community, but has simply gained the freedom to be able to buy and sell his home from time to time as he wishes.

Other local people may very well need a similar scheme. The benefits can surely only accrue on a "one-off" basis until such time as the local community have a full stake in their homes and can bequeath them to their offspring.

Yours faithfully,
P. J. TURNER,
35 Kingsley Road,
Loughborough, Leics.,
September 22.

Stung into action

From Sir Rowland Whitehead

Sir, Weaver fish indeed (Medical Briefing, September 15)! I write, the most recent victim, with a paw like a boxing glove and a dull throb, to tell you that Mr Peter Brasier (September 22) is quite right in his treatment.

The Norwegian fjords this year have had a glut of mackerel, and one fleeing positioned at a time and place to my disadvantage. In response to my agonised cries the farmer's wife plunged my hand into hot, very hot, water and the pain receded. The country doctor told me that there was no known cure for the malady and again put my hand into hot, soapy water.

Having sampled the adder, the bee, the wasp, and the nettle, I can assure you that this fish is the worst. One's instinct was to trail the hand in the icy fjord for relief and hot water would not have occurred to me. Your readers with small children should certainly take note.

Yours faithfully,
ROWLAND WHITEHEAD,
Sutton House, Chiswick Mall, W4,
September 22.

Until the postal backlog is cleared letters to the Editor may be sent to a temporary fax number,
(01) 782 5864

No State exclusivity in remand cases

From Mr John Greenway, MP for Ryedale (Conservative)

Sir, Sir Leon Radziszewicz contends (September 22) that the fundamental principle that the administration of criminal justice is the business of the State creates a bar to private-sector involvement in the remand system.

The law is quite explicit on this point. Section 4 (1) of the Prison Act 1952 as amended states: "The Secretary of State shall have the general superintendence of prisons and shall make the contracts and do the other acts necessary for the maintenance of prisons and the maintenance of prisoners."

The Home Secretary's clear duty is to ensure adequate provision, not to guarantee State exclusivity.

There is a much more important principle at stake, which should not be ignored — that the accused is innocent until proved guilty. And yet, as Douglas Hogg confirmed to me recently in a written answer to a parliamentary question, in 1986 some 22,700 remand prisoners were released from custody when eventually dealt with by the courts. Of these, 2,800 were found not guilty, while the majority of those convicted

were considered to have spent sufficient time in prison already. In such cases punishment clearly precedes trial.

It is not an efficient administration of criminal justice to commit unconvicted prisoners, perhaps in prison for the first time, to overcrowded colleges of crime, often locked away three to a cell for 23 hours a day, with no proper sanitation.

Sir Leon fails to cite any practical difficulty to private-sector involvement beyond the only to be expected opposition of the professional lobby.

Insistence on retaining the integrity of the present system will condemn remand prisoners to detention under the current inhumane conditions and under the influence of hardened offenders. But divorcing provision from supervision will not only increase accountability but also provide the opportunity to improve those conditions under which both remand prisoners and sentenced criminals are detained.

Yours faithfully,
JOHN GREENWAY,
House of Commons,
September 22.

No-fault compensation

From Dr Christopher Ham and Mr Donald Harris

Sir, Dr Powers and Mr Grieve (September 19) draw attention to some alleged drawbacks of no-fault compensation. As two of the authors of the report to which Mr Grieve refers, may we be allowed a reply?

It is not essential that a no-fault compensation scheme should be run by government, although international evidence suggests that this is the most efficient form of administration. Far from extending time limits and increasing delays, such a scheme would accelerate the process of handling claims.

Cases involving a number of medical specialities would be included, as would injuries resulting from drugs. Sweden has a separate scheme for dealing with injuries caused by drugs and this model could well be adopted in the UK.

Payments under a no-fault scheme would be made on a periodic basis. This would avoid the difficulties of determining an appropriate level of damages awarded as a single payment.

Our report was concerned only with medical injuries and it did not assess the arguments in relation to other professions. The fact that medical injuries may result in death or serious disability (unlike

injuries caused by some other professions), the difficulties involved in proving negligence in medical cases, and the high proportion of costs borne by government were some of the factors which led us to argue that the present system should be reformed.

Dr Powers is right to point out that a no-fault scheme will not of itself reduce the incidence of iatrogenic injury, nor will it help aggrieved patients obtain a full explanation of what went wrong with their treatment. As we argue in our report, to tackle these problems, action is urgently needed to raise medical standards through audit and peer review, simplify and extend complaints procedures, and strengthen disciplinary procedures against doctors.

These changes are required whether or not no-fault compensation is introduced. The first priority should be to prevent injuries occurring and only then to provide easier access to compensation.

Yours faithfully,
CHRIS HAM (policy analyst,
King's Fund Institute),
DONALD HARRIS (Director,
Centre for Socio-Legal Studies,
Wolfson College, Oxford),
King Edward's Hospital Fund for
London,
14 Palace Court, W2,
September 21.

In time of disaster

From the President of the Institute of Civil Defence

Sir, Yet again there is a cry for a national disaster agency. The Consumers' Association's magazine *Which?* has recently added its voice to those demanding similar organizations and "disaster super-centres".

Such supra-governmental bodies will not save one extra life, rescue one additional body, either alive or dead; they will not recover one extra acre of devastated land, or rehabilitate one more community.

There are three steps essential to increase the effectiveness of disaster preparedness in the United Kingdom:

1. Sweep up all the existing hotchpotch of legislation, regulations and guidance, together with the so-called "moral responsibility" of authorities, into new all-embracing primary legislation — a Civil Protection Act.
2. Instead of national disaster units and disaster super-centres, use the existing infrastructure, within the Cabinet Office, the Home Office and the local authorities, and determine how best to use those existing, and not inconsiderable, resources.
3. Most importantly, concentrate on effective education and training of the professionals and others concerned with disaster management and relief, together with adequate public information and guidance. New Zealand leads the way in this field with its new \$1 million road show, complete with

simulator. This is the most cost-effective form of disaster preparedness and the least utilised in the UK.

H. G. Wells once said: "Human history becomes more and more a race between education and catastrophe". How true of the present day, with its ever-present threat of disaster from whatever source.

Yours sincerely,
ERIC ALLEY, President,
The Institute of Civil Defence,
Bell Court House,
11 Blomfield Street, EC2.

From Professor Alan Usher

Sir, My daughter and her husband were holidaying privately with friends upon the Cayman Islands when Hurricane Gilbert passed through the area and destroyed all telephone communication.

During the 36 hours while we, and doubtless many others, were anxious about the safety of our relatives, I rang the Foreign Office on several occasions and never experienced any engaged signal or recorded message. Each call was answered by a Civil Servant, who appeared to be genuinely anxious and who was obviously trying to be helpful. What little hard information there was we were given as it came to hand and this was a great help and comfort until we actually heard our daughter's voice upon the phone again.

Well done the Foreign Office!

Yours sincerely,
ALAN USHER,
Crabtree Ives,
14 Crabtree Drive,
Sheffield, South Yorkshire,
September 20.

School's sole pupil

From Mr F. H. G. Percy

Sir, Mr Hubert Doggart's reference (September 20) to the debt owed by King's School, Bruton, to its sole pupil, Chubb, in 1811 reveals a similar condition at Whitgift in 1800, although we owe no similar debt to an alumnus. In the latter year Cecil Charles Cope Jenkinson was the sole remaining pupil of the Reverend James Hodgson, who was preparing him for admission to Christ Church, Oxford.

Jenkinson's father, the first Lord Liverpool, was so satisfied with his son's successful tuition that he rewarded Hodgson with a church living worth £1,000 p.a., which was in his gift as Chancellor of the Duchy of Lancaster. Hodgson promptly resigned his mastership, (C.C.C. Jenkinson succeeded his half-brother, the second earl and prime minister, who was a Carthusian, as third earl in 1828).

Hodgson's successor was the infamous Rev. John Rose, DD, appointed — as the masters and headmaster of Whitgift were and still are — by the Archbishop of Canterbury, in this case John Moore. Since Rose already held a London incumbency that gave him £1,000 p.a., he found it unnecessary to expend his energy on so unremunerative a job as

teaching, so the school remained empty of pupils.

Nevertheless, Rose was able to supplement his income — by misappropriation of the funds. He was forced to resign in 1812, whereupon the school was reopened under a master once again prepared to undertake pedagogic duties.

Yours faithfully,
F. H. G. PERCY
(Honorary archivist),
Whitgift School,
Haling Park,
South Croydon, Surrey,
September 21.

From Mr F. I. Kilvington

Sir, Mr Hubert Doggart considered that at least one pupil was necessary for his school's survival. He need not have worried. In 1762 the Master of St Albans School had to inform the mayor and corporation "that he had no scholars to teach, but that he was ready and willing to teach as many as should be sent to him, and to do his best endeavours to instruct them".

There was no talk of closure. Whatever else a school may need, it obviously isn't pupils!

Yours faithfully,
F. I. KILVINGTON,
122 Marshalsville Lane,
St Albans, Hertfordshire,
September 21.

Alfred's tariff for bodily harm

From Mrs Jean Scammell

Sir, Meritication and inflation seem to be the only things distinguishing the Home Office's proposed tariff for criminal injuries (report, September 20) from King Alfred's. Without the benefit of television or video violence our Anglo-Saxon forebears appear to have managed to work up a considerable amount of grievous bodily harm.

King Alfred's ninth-century laws included a graded list of compensations to be paid to victims, no doubt contributing to the probably unearned reputation which his reign later enjoyed as a period of perfect law and order.

Mr Hurd's proposals run broken leg/arm. £1,750-£2,500, broken nose, £550-£1,500, from tooth. £1,000, other tooth. £250-£500.

Almost 1,000 years ago the West Saxon king laid down that if an arm is fractured above the elbow 15 shillings must be paid for it. Loss of a leg at the knee, 80s. If a thumb is struck off, 30s had to be paid as compensation, the same for an ear, twice as much for a nose. This was for complete removal, not breaking.

The weapons involved were clearly formidable. A broken jaw has gone up from 12s to £1,750, and Alfred envisaged a blow so violent that both jaws were shattered — 15s. As today appearances counted, an inch-long wound under the hair, 1s. In front of the hair, 2s. 4s for a back tooth, 8s for a front, but, perhaps reflecting the toughness of Old English meat, 15s for a canine tooth.

The first finger was worth 15s, the middle 12s, the third finger, 17s, and the little finger, 9s. Today's rate is £750 each. Loss of a leg from the knee, loss of an arm from the elbow, or damage to the testicles so grave as to prevent the begetting of children were each assessed at 80s.

What actual effects this tariff had on the ninth-century crime rate goes unrecorded. Reading the Old English law codes leaves the feeling that everything was for sale. Every person had their price: their *werigild*. The greater the hierarchy of wealth within a society the more dangerous, the more corrosive, such an idea is.

Compensation for the victim is a good idea, but its effect on the criminal has also to be weighed. It has to be made clear that money cannot be an adequate return for pain, fear, humiliation, and that offences against the person are far graver than offences against property.

Yours faithfully,
JEAN SCAMMELL,
Clare Hall,
Cambridge,
September 20.

Computer 'hacking'

From Mr J. R. Brookes

Sir, I was pleased to read in your columns yesterday that the Law Commission has issued a consultative document on the subject of computer "hacking".

Last June the British Computer Society urged the Home Office to consider legislation which, in line with the report of the Scottish Law Commission, would make the act of unauthorised access itself an offence.

The consequences of such access are not solely dependent on the attitude of the hacker nor on potential for personal gain from a successful appraisal of the system's content. Damage to a system or corruption of the data which might occur because of the act of access may cause later damage, not only to the system itself but also to the subjects whose data are held in the system or to some operation controlled through the system. This could affect individuals anywhere in society.

I was also particularly interested to note the observation in your correspondent's report that information *per se* appears to have no financial value in law. Yet in Britain's economy today the value of information is probably as great as, if not greater than, the value of almost any other commodity or activity.

The effective processing of that information is the basis of the computer industry, an industry on which so much British economic activity is based.

Yours faithfully,
JIM BROOKES
(Chief Executive and General Secretary),
The British Computer Society,
13 Mansfield Street, W1,
September 22.

Little and large

From Mr John G. Todd

Sir, When a friendly hornet's nest is aroused, as with Mr G. R. Thomas's comment (September 26) that, in general, Welshmen are more generously proportioned than Englishmen due to their greater generosity, it leads me to follow up on behalf of the Scots.

So frequently maligned as the meanness of the bunch, we ought to be positively emaciated by comparison. Truth to tell, our national midriff is in good heart due to our underestimated liberality. (Arguably, our sweet teeth may make some humble contribution, too!)

Over to you in Northern Ireland...

Yours,
JOHN G. TODD,
40a Blacket Place,
Edinburgh 9,
September 26.

London

INTELLECTUAL PROPERTY

There is the definite prospect of early partnership with a major City firm for an intellectual property solicitor of high calibre. He or she will have about four years' relevant experience; a science background is preferred but not essential. The workload is largely litigious with an emphasis on trademark and copyright law.

CONSTRUCTION PARTNER

An eminent City practice invites applications from senior solicitors for its construction department. The right applicant may expect to head the department at partner level. He or she will assume responsibility for a broadly based caseload of building and civil engineering, both contentious and non-contentious, acting for major clients including developers, architects and surveyors. The total financial and, where appropriate, partnership package will be extremely attractive.

PENSIONS

£ NEG

As a result of a steadily increasing workload in its pensions department, this major City practice is seeking two lawyers to join a team advising on all aspects of corporate pensions schemes including the preparation of trust deeds and rules, advising upon corporate acquisitions and the effect of current legislation. Relevant experience is welcome but not essential since considerable experience and expertise is available and comprehensive training can be provided. Excellent salary packages will be offered.

CORPORATE TAX

To £40 K

We are instructed by a leading City practice to select and introduce two young specialist lawyers for its corporate tax department. This department provides a comprehensive tax planning consultancy service to public and private companies here and abroad and includes advice on mergers and acquisitions, land taxation and trusts. The salaries payable will be very competitive and there are excellent prospects.

COMPANY COMMERCIAL c. £28 K

A progressive central London firm seeks a solicitor of at least 2 years' post admission experience of top-drawer Yellow Book work to handle a wide range of corporate matters including public share issues, mergers and acquisitions and a variety of commercial transactions.

PROPERTY

To £25 K

A stimulating mixture of commercial and residential conveyancing is available with a go-ahead and friendly Central London firm for newly qualified applicants to those with around 18 months' PQE. Expansion has been considerable and the practice is looking to recruit two solicitors.

PERSONAL INJURY

To £30 K

We are instructed to recruit a young lawyer, with some specialist experience, for an opening with a medium-sized Holborn firm in its personal injury team. Although there is an emphasis on defendant work for insurance companies, a broad spectrum is covered and the prospects are excellent.

PROPERTY

To £30 K

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EMPLOYMENT

c. £26 K

There is a new vacancy in the expanding employment unit of this established City firm. Positive consideration will be given to young solicitors, or barristers intending to re-qualify, who have a good grounding in litigation and wish to specialise in this field.

LITIGATION

To £25 K

Our client, a small but expanding practice in Lewisham, South East London has an immediate vacancy for an admitted solicitor to take over an increasing caseload largely comprised of civil matters and including a complete range of matrimonial disputes.

PROPERTY/PROBATE

To £20 K

The ideal candidate for the Finchley office of this established London practice will enjoy a mixed workload to include both residential and commercial conveyancing together with some probate matters and will have one years post qualification experience.

LITIGATION

£ NEG

This is an excellent opportunity for an experienced, senior solicitor who will be required to take charge of a busy department in this small South East London practice. The work is mostly civil litigation and is largely legally aided.

CONVEYANCING

To £25 K

The Putney office of this established London firm presently requires an admitted solicitor to assist with a quality caseload of both residential and commercial conveyancing.

Barristers

We are instructed by a number of Central London and City practices to recruit barristers with specialist expertise. Experience gained during and since pupillage, especially in company/commercial law, intellectual property, town and country planning, tax or commercial litigation will attract highly competitive salaries.

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LEGAL APPOINTMENTS

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The major part of their private client workload is centred on the preservation of family assets and wealth, the firms clients clients including business people, land owners and private individuals who are served on a personal basis.

The successful applicant will be ideally be an admitted SOLICITOR with up to four years post admission private client experience which will include Tax Planning, Wills, Trusts, Administration of Estates and Protection Division work, however, candidates wishing to specialise in one or two of the areas mentioned are invited to apply as there is flexibility in the workload.

In addition to an excellent salary package every encouragement will be given to the successful candidate to assume partnership status in due course. The practice is also offering relocation assistance for applicants seeking to move to this attractive location.

For further information please contact **SIMON BRISTOW, BA (HONS) LAW**, quoting reference **88/605T**, either by telephone on Leeds (0532) 461671 or write to him at **Daniels Bates Partnership Ltd., Joseph's Well, Hanover Walk, Park Lane, Leeds, LS3 1AB.** Your application will be treated in the strictest confidence.

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The work will be principally property orientated arising out of agriculture and landed estates and will include farm transfers, agricultural holdings and other related non-contentious work including tax and financial planning.

Whilst experience will obviously be an advantage, it is not absolutely essential, although successful applicants should be capable of carrying responsibility.

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LEGAL APPOINTMENTS

Continued on page 34

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DJ Freeman & Co is a dynamic City practice with a first class reputation for commercial property work. Particularly well known for property development, the firm has an impressive portfolio of City clients and has recently completed a successful recruitment programme.

We have asked Godfrey Bruce-Radcliffe, a senior property partner at

DJ Freeman & Co, to talk about opportunities for young lawyers wishing to make a career in the commercial property field.

After the talk, food and wine will be served and there will be an opportunity to discuss your individual queries with Mr Bruce-Radcliffe and assistants from the firm on an informal basis.

The evening is entirely free of charge and without obligation.

If you would like to attend please contact Fiona Cass on 01-831 2000 (01-874 2383 evenings/weekends) or write to her at Michael Page Legal,

39-41 Parker Street,
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We are seeking a fully qualified solicitor or barrister with several years experience to join our Legal Department which is based at our Corporate Headquarters in Euston Road, NW1. Exceptionally a newly qualified solicitor or barrister with relevant experience would be considered.

The Wellcome Foundation is the principal operating company within an international group of pharmaceutical companies engaged in the development and marketing of products for promoting human and animal health. The Legal Department plays an important role in the group's business with major activities covering commercial and employment law, conveyancing, intellectual property and EEC law, the management of litigation and advising on a wide range of legal matters.

An attractive package is offered, together with a salary commensurate with age and experience. A company car is provided at the senior level. Other benefits include pension scheme, life assurance, BUPA, profit sharing scheme, 5 weeks' holiday and subsidised restaurant.

Please write in confidence with full career details indicating current salary to Mrs I. A. Sargent, Site Personnel Manager, The Wellcome Foundation Ltd., 183 Euston Road, London NW1 2BP.

- The Wellcome Foundation Ltd.
- Major International Pharmaceutical Group
- UK Headquarters
- Annual Turnover >£1,130m
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Wellcome

Town and Country

COMMERCIAL
CONVEYANCING

To £30 K

We have been instructed to introduce to a leading East Anglian practice a highly motivated solicitor with up to 4 years experience of commercial property work and eager to meet the challenge of a very busy quality caseload. Excellent salary and a location based in an attractive and prosperous commercial centre.

LITIGATION

To £25 K

Our client is a small but expanding practice on the Hampshire coast with an opening for a solicitor with good all-round experience but a preference for litigation and advocacy. The successful applicant will lead a small team and will look forward to excellent partnership prospects.

NON-CONTENTIOUS

To £ NEG

A mixture of residential and commercial conveyancing, wills and probate awaits a solicitor up to 3 years post qualified in this medium-sized country practice in a beautiful part of South Buckinghamshire. Salary is negotiable depending on experience and there are good prospects.

COMMERCIAL

To £25 K

This medium-sized Middlesex practice has an opening for a solicitor with at least 3 years PQE to become involved in all aspects of non-contentious commercial matters. Good salary on commencement with rapid progression thereafter.

MATRIMONIAL

£15 K+

A solicitor who would like to pursue exclusively matrimonial and family work is sought by this Cambridge firm for their flourishing matrimonial practice. The caseload is a mixture of legally and non-legally aided work including child care. A candidate between 1 and 2 years PQ would be preferred.

CONVEYANCING & ATTRACTIVE

A new appointment to suit an enthusiastic newly or recently qualified solicitor has been created in the conveyancing department of this large progressive Hertfordshire practice. Working conditions are excellent and there are genuine prospects for the able and ambitious.

PROBATE & TRUSTS To £25 K

This small respected practice located in the Medway towns has a vacancy for an experienced solicitor to be responsible for all of the firm's probate work, including trusts.

LITIGATION

C £20 K +Car

Well-known Bedfordshire firm offers a variety of work in its buoyant litigation department. An additional solicitor is required who may choose from a range of work that includes matrimonial and general civil litigation or perhaps a combination of personal injury and commercial litigation.

HEAD OF TAX

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Our client, a renowned, friendly practice offers an exciting opportunity for an entrepreneurial lawyer to create and develop a new department to provide advice "in-house" and to clients. Salary is highly negotiable. The base is Northampton, a town ideally placed to tap the potential that exists for the successful appointee.

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An intellectual property lawyer, up to 4 year post qualification, will be offered the highest quality work and commensurate salary by our Cheltenham clients. City experience is essential. A superb location, excellent office accommodation and superb prospects.

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A solicitor with some knowledge of, but more importantly a desire to specialise in, town planning is sought by a leading practice in Birmingham, a city, about to commence a billion pound redevelopment scheme. Our client's name is a byword for quality work and service. An excellent career opportunity for a committed lawyer.

PERSONAL INJURY

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Our clients have an expanding caseload of personal injury work due to an excellent reputation gained in this demanding field. They are Manchester based, friendly and of medium size. The ideal candidate will have up to 3 years' experience.

GENERAL LITIGATION To £25 K

If you are an experienced general litigator resident in, or relocated to, Leeds contact us immediately concerning this position. An excellent salary and incentives are available for a lawyer who enjoys largely plaintiff work, with a sprinkling of insurance company matters. Workload is complex and demanding, with enormous job satisfaction to complement the financial package.

Commerce/Industry

COMMERCIAL LAWYER c. £25 K

A solicitor or barrister having 2 years' minimum commercial law experience is sought by our London client, a company of international standing in the energy field. The successful applicant will have ambition, commitment, be at ease with senior management and undertake overseas travel if necessary. A knowledge of oil and gas law would be a distinct advantage.

COMMERCIAL PROPERTY

c. £30 K + bens

An enthusiastic young property lawyer is sought by a prestigious company based in South West London. Workload comprises many commercial leases, title, acquisition/disposal of leaseholds and freeholds. Speed, accuracy and good interpersonal skills will be the hall mark of the successful applicant.

COMPANY SECRETARIAL

To £25 K

Our client seeks an admitted lawyer for a prestigious Company Secretarial position in its Surrey based financial operation. The successful applicant will accept responsibility for all Company Secretarial matters, and in addition to a generous salary will receive the usual benefits commensurate with employment in the financial sector.

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Reagan lauds a new era at UN

From Charles Bremner
New York

President Reagan bade an emotional farewell to world leaders yesterday, proclaiming the dawn of a new age of peace and showering praise on the United Nations, a body he so recently derided.

In a speech to the General Assembly that claimed a world victory for American values, Mr Reagan also called for an international conference to enforce existing bans on poisonous gas and he said a US-Soviet treaty cutting strategic weapons could be achieved within a year.

"A change that is cause for shaking of the head in wonder is upon us," Mr Reagan told the crowded assembly, that included Mr Edward Shevardnadze, the Soviet Foreign Minister, and numerous heads of government.

"There is the prospect not only of a new era in Soviet-American relations, but a new age of world peace," he said.

"The United Nations has the opportunity to live and breathe and work as never before," he said.

Until two years ago, the Reagan Administration scorned the UN as an anti-Western talking shop. It suspended contributions to the organization and it only decided to pay its debts this month.

But he tempered the accolades with a warning that the UN still had far to go. He traced the thaw in the world climate to a shift by the Soviet Union and its ideological allies towards the American and Western view "that freedom works" on all levels of human affairs.

He then went on to condemn the use of chemical weapons. "The use of chemical weapons in the Iran-Iraq War jeopardizes the moral and legal strictures that have held these weapons in check since World War One."

He did not blame Iraq directly, but he cited "those who die among the Kurds" as victims of oppression. Mr Reagan called on the signatories of the 1925 Geneva Protocol outlawing such weapons "to convene a conference to consider actions that we can take together to reverse the serious erosion of this treaty."

Britain has also been working behind the scenes at the UN Security Council to find ways of enforcing the 1925 prohibition and imposing sanctions on countries which use them.

Sir Geoffrey Howe is expected to outline new ideas in his UN speech tomorrow.

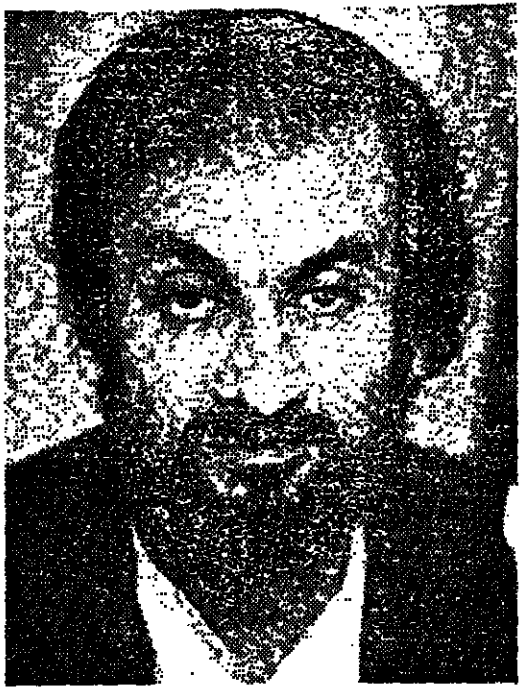
● LONDON: Britain's initial reaction to President Reagan's proposal for an international conference on chemical weapons was less than enthusiastic (Andrew McEwen writes).

When the Government was consulted by Washington last week it expressed fears that it could lead to more international bureaucracy. It said that any such conference should avoid duplicating the 40-nation talks in Geneva, which have been the main negotiating forum up to now.

Line-up of the Booker Prize shortlist



David Lodge: Sharp observer of life's comedy.



Salman Rushdie: A master of the tangled theme.



Marina Warner: A real searcher after times past.



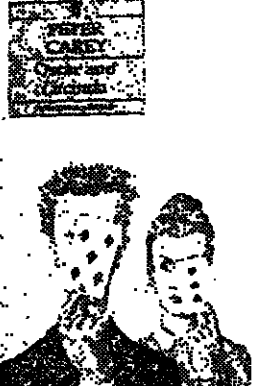
Penelope Fitzgerald: Perfects hint of the sublime.



Peter Carey: Not only Australia's but ours.



Bruce Chatwin: Covers dirty great issue of life.



Continued from page 1
Lodge's satire/sent-up of academe have been set since *Changing Places*. But this time it takes in the "real world" outside. Reviewing it in *The Times*, Andrew Sinclair wrote: "As a comedy of society and class misunderstandings, Lodge has never observed more sharply." David Lodge,

one of our two *favours* of academe, was on the Booker short list for *Small World* in 1984. ● Salman Rushdie, for *The Satanic Verses* (Viking). Published yesterday, this is a complex Catherine wheel of a book, in which past and present, India and England, good and evil whirl around

each other, sending off sparks. It starts with a hijacked jumbo jet blowing apart. Two celebrated Indian actors fall to earth, singing rival songs, and miraculously land safely. But curious metamorphoses start to happen to them. Reviewing it in *The Times* on Saturday, Victoria Glendinning will say: "This

book is better than *Midnight's Children*, which made Salman Rushdie famous (and won the Booker in 1981), because it is more contained — but only in the sense that the Niagara Falls are contained." ● Marina Warner, for *The Lost Father* (Chatto & Windus). Another story of the search for times past. An

independent modern woman, who works as a cataloguer in a London museum, constructs an imaginary memoir of her mother's family. It takes her back to the impoverished south of Italy, weakened by emigration, silenced by Fascism. The pivot of the story is her grandfather's death in a "duel".

Irish anger at release of soldier who killed man

Continued from page 1

police his hand was wet as he lifted a heavy machine-gun. He said his finger slipped on to the trigger and the gun went off. Three bullets were fired.

He denied pointing or aiming the gun at Mr McAenspie and he was "horrified" when he realised he had shot a man dead. At the time the RUC issued a statement saying Mr McAenspie had been killed by a ricochet bullet which struck the surface of the road before entering his back.

The killing led to angry

outbursts and provoked a diplomatic row between London and Dublin. The Irish Government took the highly controversial decision to mount its own inquiry into the shooting.

Mr Eugene Crowley, the Deputy Commissioner of the Irish Police, carried out an investigation which included a detailed post-mortem examination after Mr McAenspie's body was exhumed from a grave in Monaghan in the Republic. The results were not revealed, but it was under-

stood the finding backed up the RUC statement that it was a ricochet bullet which fatally wounded Mr McAenspie.

Whitehall sources said yesterday that Mr McAenspie's family would be entitled to make a claim for compensation.

Following the confirmation that the Reilly family are to receive substantial compensation, Mrs Reilly, speaking at her home at Ardmonagh Gardens, Turf Lodge, west Belfast said: "It wouldn't matter if they emptied every bank in

England, Ireland, Scotland and Wales, it will never make up for him."

Private Thain, aged 22, was jailed for life for murdering Mr Thomas "Kiddo" Reilly, also aged 22, who was shot dead during disturbances in west Belfast. He is the only British soldier ever to be found guilty of murder in the course of his duties in Northern Ireland. But three years after he was sentenced he was freed on parole — a decision which outraged the Dublin government.

He was released from prison in February last year. Normally he would have been instantly discharged from the Army, but because of "exceptional circumstances", Private Thain was told he could return to the 1st Battalion Light Infantry, although he could never again serve in Ulster.

The Army said at the time that the soldier had made a "tragic error of judgment... in a difficult situation". As a "caring employer" they were now "helping him to rebuild his life".

Lawson warning on spending restraint

Continued from page 1

for Energy, is almost certain to be called in to chair the Star Chamber to settle unresolved arguments between the Treasury and ministers.

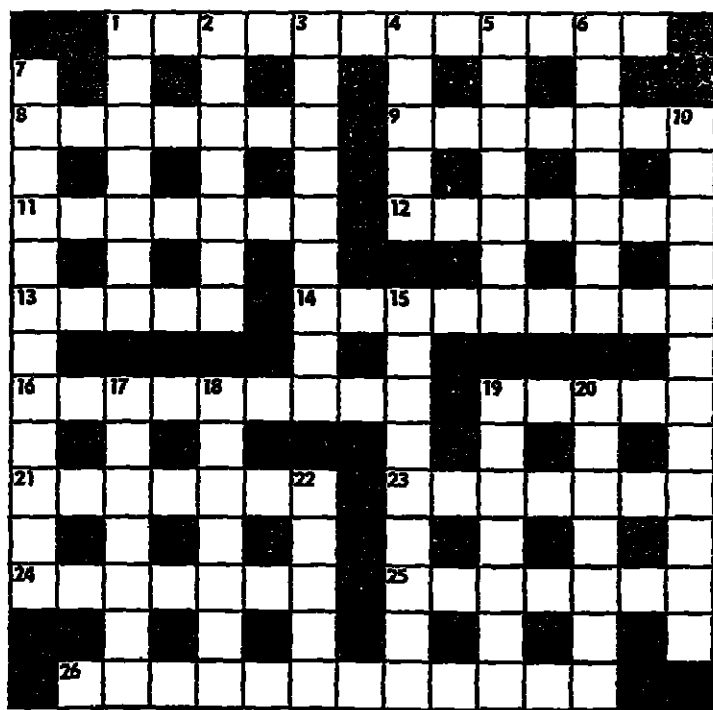
Mr Lawson said it would be "absolute folly" to let public spending get out of control. The rest of the world retained confidence in the British economy because it knew it had its own spending in a firm grip. The words were clearly directed at his own colleagues, telling them again that they were expected to play their

part in the inflation battle.

However, his unusual expression of regret to home owners was a reflection of the concern felt by ministers at the damage soaring mortgage rates could have among a key section of Tory supporters.

Labour's campaign strategy committee, made up of leading members of the shadow cabinet, the national executive and unions, last night agreed last night to launch an autumn campaign aimed at capitalising on growing pessimism about economic prospects.

THE TIMES CROSSWORD PUZZLE NO 17,785



- ACROSS**
- It contains fuel for the smoke generator (7-5).
 - The propeller is out of the water (7).
 - Reformed the citadel of the law (7).
 - Spot check causing double vision (4-3).
 - Flat is not romantic (7).
 - Marked the boy as absent (5).
 - Like Dr Manette's, his work is done at last (9).
 - Favours from top-liners? (4,5).
 - Singular importance (5).
 - Entrance for the enclosure in the tenth rally (7).
 - Player to sit out after a game of cards (7).
 - Pinning down is part of boxing (7).
 - He bursts in, having driven a different way (7).
 - Astronomical term describing Whitsuntide (12).
- DOWN**
- Fabricate something to wear (4,3).
 - Puzzled to find Clío resting? (7).
 - Come clean or name Edward (9).
 - Rider just ahead (3-2).
 - Humpty-Dumpty figuratively before the Fall (7).
 - Reduction in workers' organisation (3-4).
 - Jack is seen here with sailor Tom, full of vitality (7-5).
 - Small funeral vessel has damaged the jolly Royal Yacht! (12).
 - Former pupil joins sit-in with fixed idea (9).
 - Possibly tedious in the extreme (7).
 - Places where travellers may stop (7).
 - Free transfer (7).
 - Group of three in charge of long (7).
 - The Grape that can with absolute... (Fitzgerald) (5).

WORD-WATCHING

A daily safari through the language jungle. Which of the possible definitions is correct?

By Philip Howard

QUISQUILAE

a. Secondary plumage

b. Legalese for quis quod fecit?

c. Garbage

BLORE

a. A tempest

b. A tiresome curmudgeon

c. A type of blunderbuss

SALPINX

a. A Greek trumpet

b. The sea thrush

c. One of the upper vertebrae

FATAMORGANA

a. A plump Welshwoman

b. Rajan spicy fish dish

c. A mirage

Answers on page 22

Solution to Puzzle No 17,784

ACROSS: 1. FUEL, 2. PROPELLER, 3. REFORMED, 4. SPOT, 5. FLAT, 6. MARKED, 7. LIKE, 8. FAVOURS, 9. SINGULAR, 10. ENTRANCE, 11. PLAYER, 12. PINNING, 13. BURSTS, 14. ASTRONOMICAL.

DOWN: 1. FABRICATE, 2. PUZZLED, 3. CLEAN, 4. RIDER, 5. HUMPTY-DUMPTY, 6. REDUCTION, 7. JACK, 8. SMALL, 9. FORMER, 10. POSSIBLY, 11. PLACES, 12. FREE, 13. GROUP, 14. THE.

WORD-WATCHING: QUISQUILAE: a. Secondary plumage, b. Legalese for quis quod fecit?, c. Garbage. BLORE: a. A tempest, b. A tiresome curmudgeon, c. A type of blunderbuss. SALPINX: a. A Greek trumpet, b. The sea thrush, c. One of the upper vertebrae. FATAMORGANA: a. A plump Welshwoman, b. Rajan spicy fish dish, c. A mirage.

WEATHER

Much of England, Wales and central and eastern Scotland will be dull, wet and windy before brighter weather spreads from the north-west. Northern Ireland and western Scotland will have showers and a few bright spells. Gales will affect western and northern areas. Outlook: unsettled.

ABROAD

MONDAY: 1=thunder, 2=dazzle, 3=fog, 4=snow, 5=rain, 6=cloud, 7=rain, 8=sleet, 9=snow, 10=rain, 11=cloud, 12=rain.

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BUSINESS ROUNDUP

Disco expansion for European Leisure

The European Leisure group, based in Dublin, which has changed its name from Edenderry, has confirmed the acquisition of a Newcastle group of discos and theme restaurants from Mr Michael Quadri. The consideration is a package of shares, cash and loan stock worth about £6.5 million. The group is also buying a Walsall night club for £1.2 million in a further move away from its shoe interests.

It revealed profits for the year to end June of Ir£1.095 million (£952,000) before non-recurring items, compared with Ir£660,000. The results for the year exclude the Camden Palace group, which was acquired after the year end.

£5.6m for Rutland

Rutland Trust, the financial services group, made pre-tax profits of £5.6 million for the first six months of the year, up from £2.4 million. Turnover rose from £9.6 million to £37.7 million. The interim dividend is 0.21p (0.1p). Rutland is paying an initial £5 million for 75 per cent of Hunter & Partners, a firm of architectural and building surveyors. A further payment of up to £4.75 million depends on profits.

Berkeley in joint venture

Berkeley Group, the up-market housebuilder, has formed a joint venture company with Williams Tarr, the privately owned construction group, to build houses in north Cheshire and south Lancashire. Berkeley will own 66.66 per cent of the new company, which will be called Berkeley Tarr. The move will take Berkeley, based in the South of England and the Midlands, into the North for the first time.

Clay profits warning

Watts, Blake, Bearne, the ball and china clay producer, gave a warning that profits in the second half might not match those of the first six months. Interim profits before tax for the six months to June 30 were £3.8 million compared with £3.164 million at the half-time stage last year. Shareholders will receive an interim dividend of 2.3p a share against 2p. The company says trading conditions are expected to remain buoyant in the second half and adds that the new china clay drying plant will give the group more flexibility when it comes on stream in mid-1989. But the capacity constraints of the existing plant, and holidays in the second half, will make it difficult to match the first half's record performance.

Farnell offer unconditional

The £11.5 million takeover offer from Farnell, the electronics group, for Wayne Kerr, which makes micro-processor equipment, has been declared unconditional. By Friday, holders of 8.336 million Wayne Kerr shares had accepted the offer, worth about 110p a share. Together with shares already held by Farnell, this took its stake to 9.34 million shares or 88.4 per cent of Wayne Kerr's equity.

Felixstowe Dock doubles

A hefty increase in margins boosted profits at Felixstowe Dock and Railway to £7.56 million in the first half of the current year. Turnover rose 21 per cent to £37.3 million but profits more than doubled from last year's £3.666 million. Earnings per share soared from 44.2p to 111.3p. The board says trading results for the first half proved satisfactory and gave cause for confidence in the outcome for the year.

Such is the market's complacency about the current good fortune of companies in the construction industry that a 48 per cent increase in pre-tax profits from Steelley pushed the price down 5p to 324p. And this was when the figures had nicely beaten analysts' expectations.

Steelley is unrecognizable as the refractories group of the early 1970s, dependent on the vicissitudes of the steel industry for nearly 90 per cent of its profits. Now it is an international building materials company, with less than 10 per cent of its earnings linked to steel.

But the real facelift at Steelley came in the last few years when the group squared up to its problems and divested businesses which did not fit.

The last moves on this front have now been made with the divestment over the last 12 months of its Canadian distribution business and chemicals operations. Adjusting for the sales associated with companies, Steelley's core businesses saw their sales grow 30 per cent in the half-year and operating profits 56 per cent, rather than the 8 per cent and 50 per cent reported.

Steelley's transformation has come about by making piecemeal acquisitions in Britain, continental Europe and North America. By this route, it has established a worthwhile presence in its

chosen markets, namely aggregates, ready mixed concrete and concrete products, bricks and tiles. Adding value to the raw material preferably extracted from the company's own reserves has been Steelley's philosophy.

Acquisitions added about half a million to the interim figures, but will soon have a greater impact.

Underlying demand for Steelley's products has been favourable lately, and, as yet, there has been no sign of the market softening. But Steelley sees itself as well protected, with less than 20 per cent tied to housing as well as embryonic businesses in the faster-growing Spanish and French economies.

Steelley should make more than £80 million this year, giving earnings per share of 37p, and putting the shares on a p/e of 8.8 times. This is very reasonable, considering the potential still to come through from the money — well over £100 million — Steelley has invested in the business in the last three years and which is only just beginning to show an acceptable return.

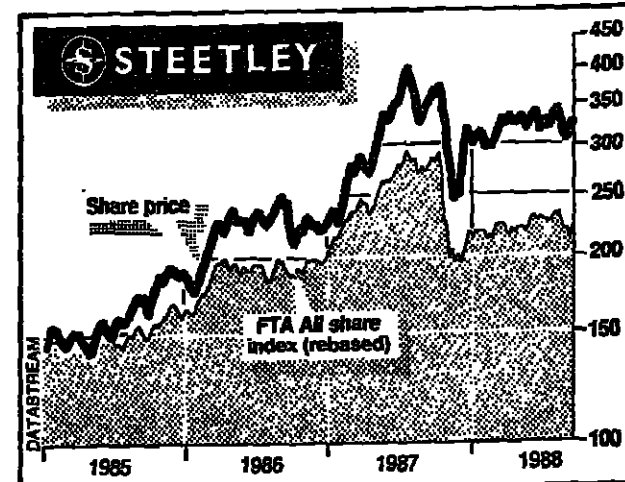
MAI

MAI's year-end results were good. This needs to be stressed because a £3.3 million drop in profits does not look particularly encouraging when, most people were expecting a small rise.

What people misjudged was

TEMPUS

New focus at Steelley pays off



largely the extent of the exchange rate effect together with flat markets. The fall in the dollar inevitably dragged down the sterling value of MAI's broking activities since much of its earnings are in dollars. This has often been offset by gains against European currency movements, but this time the markets did not move that way. Currency changes cost £3 million.

At the same time, bond and stock markets flattened out, reducing the level of activity and, therefore, the profits to be made from broking. This, again, is outside MAI's control and resulted in the money market and broking operations producing only £30.4 million, compared with £38 million last year.

The impact would have been worse if the company had not spent £15 million over

the last three years to break into the foreign exchange market.

Other financial services operations went well, with a rise of 43 per cent in instalment credit lending and a small profit from Key West, the retail insurance company which made a small loss last year.

The other half of the group looks even healthier. Media profits are up 35 per cent to £9.3 million after the London and Continental purchase while the group's push into Europe is clearly gathering pace and will substantially add to profits next year. MAI is planning a programme of acquisitions from its bases in France, Belgium and Spain.

With the prospect of anything up to £60 million in profits next year, MAI's shares are on a relatively undemand-

ing prospective p/e of about 8 times. This, no doubt, fully explains the enthusiasm of American International Group in snapping up a stake of 6 per cent, with the aim of going to about 10 per cent. It has persuaded Kleinwort Benson in which it holds nearly 10 per cent — that its intentions are friendly.

Cornwell Parker

Cornwell Parker, the renamed Parker Knoll group, is not only good at making chairs move back but at making profits go forward, too.

The new name to go with the new image complements results for the year ended July 31, which show pre-tax profits of £9.27 million (against £6.8 million) — of which £950,000 came from the Monkwell acquisition — after a margin improvement from 10.9 per cent to 12.5 per cent.

Cornwell is now a more broadly based group. Upholstered furniture is relatively less important, and textiles account for 52 per cent of the profits contribution, while geographical horizons continue to expand. Showrooms are established in Paris and Milan, and a step into the United States may not be far off. The wider customer base takes in Habitat, for whom it makes rigid cabinets.

Coupled with a strong balance, which shows a net — though relatively modest —

cash position, further add-on acquisitions are likely. Meanwhile, plant capacity is being expanded and new warehouse space added, and moves into new market areas are planned. Bedding, fabrics and office furniture are obvious expansion routes.

Whatever the fears for the impact of reduced consumer spending in the wake of higher interest rates, Cornwell Parker should find itself reasonably well insulated.

Though the incidence of moving house may go down as mortgage and interest rates remain high, the other side of the coin could be increased spending on current accommodation. Meanwhile, there is market potential in the privatization of council houses and flats.

The name of the group has been changed in an attempt to alter the City's perception. As a means towards an improved marketability, the group is proposing a five-for-one share split.

Giving the A shares the vote would have been more welcome, but, unfortunately, that is not in Cornwell Parker's current thinking.

Meanwhile, profits should easily move to the £11 million region this year, and at 870p, up 50p, the A non-voting shares rated on 9.3 times earnings are not demanding. And with a 3.2 times cover, there is always room to be even more generous on the dividend front.

Half-time leap in Computer People profits

Computer People, the data processing staff agency, boosted its pre-tax profits almost 40 per cent to £1.419 million in the half-year to June 30 and is paying an interim dividend of 1.45p (1.2p).

The core British consulting business achieved a 35 per cent rise in revenue.

The British recruitment business showed "exceptionally strong growth" with revenues 78 per cent ahead.

Shareholders may receive \$50m in partial Boesky settlement

New York — An important settlement will be announced this week in a group of lawsuits against the investors in Ivan F. Boesky & Co., the investment vehicle for the ill-fated Wall Street speculator, according to people involved in the cases.

The partial accord does not include the two central defendants in these and related actions — Boesky himself and his main underwriter, Drexel Burnham Lambert.

Rather, it is in the form of an agreement among three groups: the limited partners in Boesky's defunct firm, a British enterprise once controlled by Boesky, and shareholders of a number of corporations who contend that they were defrauded by him.

Two years ago, Boesky paid a \$100 million (£60.22 million) fine to settle government charges that he illegally traded on confidential information over a period of several years. He is now serving a three-year sentence after admitting he conspired to file a false statement with the Securities and Exchange Commission.

His downfall prompted a flurry of civil lawsuits against him, as well as against the investors in his firm, Drexel and others. The shareholders who brought the suits claim they were defrauded by his stock trading.

The case is vital to the offence of insider dealing. It results from the acquittal of Mr Brian Fisher, a businessman, on charges of insider dealing, after a ruling in Southwark Crown Court which threatens to severely restrict the scope for prosecutions for insider dealing.

Mr Fisher had been charged with insider dealing in shares of Thomson T-Line just be-



Three year sentence: Ivan Boesky, the fallen arbitrageur

The investors in the Boesky enterprise have also filed a series of suits against Drexel, other underwriters, lawyers, accountants, and others, charging securities fraud.

The settlement is really a grand alliance that will make it much easier for us to pursue Ivan Boesky and Drexel Burnham, said a lawyer involved in the negotiations between the shareholders and

the Boesky partners. "It will make it much harder for them to divide and conquer us."

Details of the settlement will be outlined this week in filings in the Federal District Court in Manhattan. People familiar with the agreement said the partial settlement would involve a payment of \$30 million to \$50 million to shareholders.

The sources did not identify

which shareholders could receive the proceeds. Shares involved in the suits include Nabisco Brands, Houston Natural Gas, FMC, American Natural Resources, Boise Cascade, General Foods, Union Carbide, and General Foods.

"We're striving to clean up the paperwork and hope it can be completed soon," Mr David Berger, a partner at Berger & Montague, a Philadelphia law firm, said.

The principal defendants who agreed to the settlement include 42 limited partners in Boesky's enterprises, who are being represented by a New York law firm, Cadwalader, Wickersham & Taft. Also involved is Cambrian and General Securities, the British investment fund that was controlled by Boesky.

District Judge Milton Pollock has been presiding over the shareholder and investor cases, and the SEC asked this month that he also hear a massive securities fraud action filed by the agency against Drexel and four of its executives.

The firm and the other defendants have moved to disqualify Judge Pollock from the SEC action. Papers filed by the SEC action, and sealed at the firm's request, are said to contend that the judge should disqualify himself because of a conflict of interest.

New York Times News Service

Campaign to make 2m share owners

By Rodney Hobson

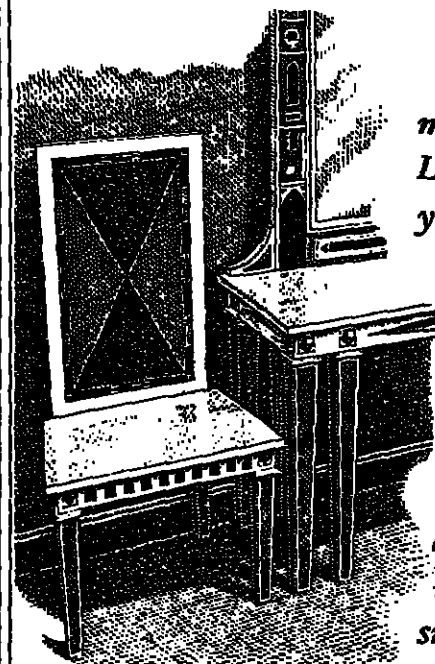
The industrial lives of 2 million people could be transformed by making workers owners at the same time, a seminar on employee share ownership was told yesterday.

Mr Louis Kelso, founder of Esop Plan — Share Ownership Plan — in the US, launched his campaign in Britain "to inform, lobby and research" in the interests of employee share-owning. He did so with written support from Mr Kenneth Clarke, former Minister of State for Trade and Industry, Mr John Cope, Minister of State at the Department of Employment and Mr John Smith, the Labour spokesman for the Treasury.

Esop Centre is a non-profit-making organization with initial funding from eight sponsoring financial institutions. The centre will acquire shares in companies for the benefit of employees to keep tax payments to a minimum.

The centre is calling for legislation to give official approval to Esops and end tax uncertainties. Mr David Reid of the Clifford Chance law firm said: "I believe we are at a threshold."

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TAJ INTERNATIONAL HOTELS

Court battle over one word costs taxpayers £50,000

By Lawrence Lever

About £50,000 of taxpayers' money is being spent on a court case which has been brought in the Court of Appeal by the Attorney General, Sir Patrick Mayhew, to determine what the word "obtained" means in the context of the insider dealing laws.

The case is vital to the offence of insider dealing. It results from the acquittal of Mr Brian Fisher, a businessman, on charges of insider dealing, after a ruling in Southwark Crown Court which threatens to severely restrict the scope for prosecutions for insider dealing.

Mr Fisher had been charged with insider dealing in shares of Thomson T-Line just be-

fore a takeover bid for the company. He had claimed to be interested in bidding for Thomson, but Kleinwort Benson, the company's merchant bank, told him out of courtesy that the company had accepted another offer. He immediately bought 6,000 shares himself, ultimately netting a profit of £3,000.

However, he was saved — and acquitted of insider dealing — by the dictionary definition of the word "obtained". Judge Gerald Butler said that Mr Fisher had not actually "obtained" price sensitive information in the sense of actively seeking or procuring it. He had merely received it.

He ruled that the proper

meaning of the word in the Companies Securities (Insider Dealing) Act 1985 connoted active conduct in the sense of seeking out information.

The Attorney General, argued in court yesterday that the word obtained "embraces both the active and passive usage."

"Dictionary definitions are not always helpful to the court, and slavish adherence to these should be avoided if the result is to frustrate the intention of the legislation," he said.

He submitted that the wider construction of the word "obtained" gives "proper effect to the statute."

Judgement was reserved.

Ash & Lacy up 42%

Ash & Lacy, the manufacturer of perforated steel, steel cladding and galvanizers, unveiled a 42.2 per cent increase in pre-tax profits to £2.35 million, on turnover up 34.7 per cent to £26.17 million for the six months to July 1. Ash & Lacy's shares moved up 10p to 715p.

Earnings per share were up 48.8 per cent to 36.3p. The interim dividend was 15p (12p). Ash has invested £3.2 million in acquisitions in the past 18 months.

RECENT ISSUES

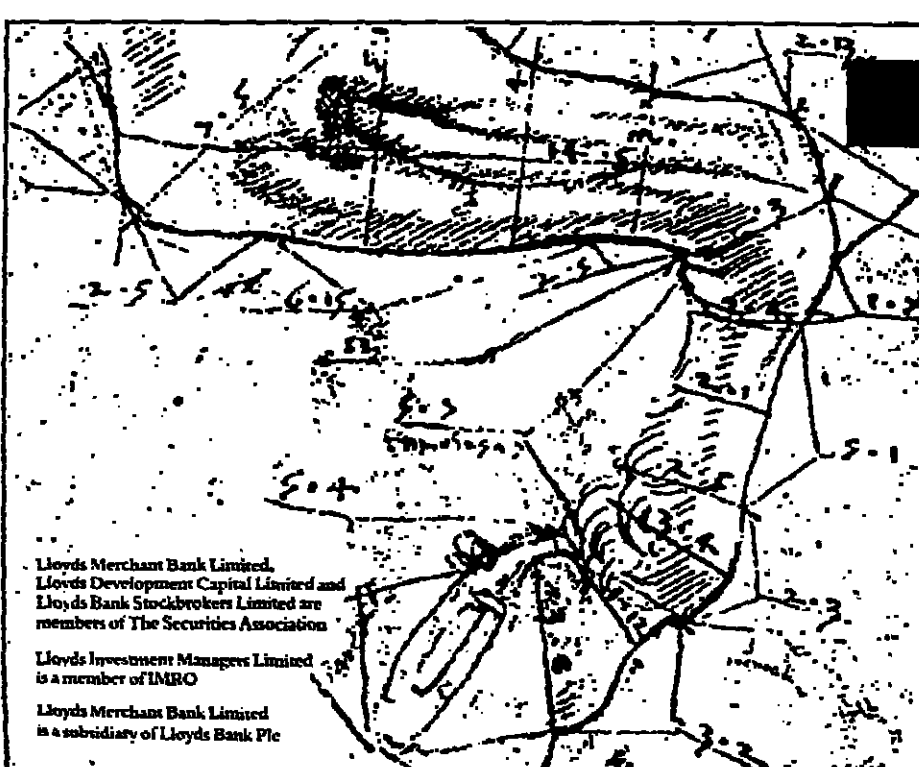
EQUITIES			
BMSS (118p)	118	Savills (125p)	118
Bucknall Aust (110p)	110	Schroder (180p)	118
Bulfinch (125p)	125	Sonic Tape (15p)	11
Calderwell Inv	43	Steelway	322
Chase Grp (145p)	145	Tamara	58
Cotney (150p)	150	Tams (John) (80p)	80
Computer People	197	Thomson (125p)	125
C Upd	111	Zurich Group	58
European Colour	25		
Heritage (95p)	150		
Herring Son (150p)	150		
Hi-Tech Sports	145		
Johnson Group	110		
Linat Group (115p)	168		
Lombard Quaternary	73		
Nat Telecom	140		
Palmerson Hldgs	205		
Pearsoner	61		
Rockport	111		
Saunderson Elec (130p)	145		

RIGHTS ISSUES

Charterhall N/P	44		
ESB Grp N/P	13		
Ellis & Everard N/P	13		
First Tech N/P	80		
Honorbird N/P	61		
Jermyn Inv N/P	160		
Johns Tech N/P	160		
Thomson (John) N/P	128		
Ultramar N/P	34		

(Issue price in brackets)

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Tate & Lyle expands with \$305m purchase of Amstar

By Cliff Feltham

Tate & Lyle, the Mr Cube sugar producer, clinched its third substantial deal in the last six months yesterday when it announced the takeover of one of the leading US cane sugar refiners in a deal worth \$305 million (£183 million).

The target this time is Amstar Sugar, responsible for refining about 1.5 million tons of sugar a year sold under the Domino brand name. The acquisition is being carried out by Refined Sugar Inc, a company owned by Tate & Lyle and its 50.15 per cent owned offshoot, Redpath Industries.

"The acquisition will further strengthen Tate & Lyle's position as one of the leading sugar refiners in the United

States and the only supplier in the US market offering cane sugar, beet sugar, and corn-based sweetener," said Tate & Lyle's chairman, Mr Neil Shaw.

As part of the deal, Tate & Lyle and Redpath are selling their own Yonkers-based sugar refining operations in New York. The business is expected to fetch in excess of its net assets, last valued at about \$100 million.

The large beet sugar crop and surplus refining capacity — which hit earnings of the Yonkers refinery — also caused a setback in profits at Amstar Sugar, which has been controlled by Merrill Lynch and associates.

Profits for the year to the end of June were \$18.7 mil-

lion, against \$38.9 million last time.

Mr Shaw said that the current year had shown an improvement in margins. Net tangible assets of Amstar Sugar for the year just ended were approximately \$190 million.

Tate & Lyle yesterday placed a block of 7 million new shares at a price of 790p with institutions to raise \$55 million towards the cost of the acquisition.

The shares fell 24p to 805p. Last night Mr Shaw admitted the latest deal would push the group's gearing to more than 100 per cent. "Our borrowings are high but we aim to get them down over the next 18 months. Our businesses have strong cash flows

and we have some non-core activities to sell."

The deal is the third by Mr Shaw and follows the £230 million acquisition of Staley Continental, the US corn syrups and food group. The company also recently strengthened its links with CST Group, Europe's leading cereal sweetener producer.

Mr David Lang, of Henderson Crosthwaite, the broker, said: "There has been a dramatic change in the company. It used to be considered rather boring but there have been a series of deals which have transformed the business. The only downside is that the market is being asked to absorb more Tate & Lyle paper which could cause some indignation."

FII profits decline as imports peg prices

Cheap imports hit the profits of FII Group, the women's footwear manufacturer, last year. Mr Monty Sumray, the chairman, yesterday reported pre-tax profits down from £7.1 million to £5.5 million. Sales rose from £48.2 million to £60.3 million.

Mr Sumray said the group was unable to raise prices because of the competition from low-priced imports.

He added that, in the first three months of the current year, sales were in line with budget but it was too early to anticipate the interim or final results.

The full-year dividend payout is raised from 8p to 9p while on the stock market the shares rose 20p to 195p.

Tustin buys

Tustin Developments, the Preston property developer, has bought the town's Red Scar industrial centre for more than £3 million from the Commission for the New Towns. Red Scar's 149 acres was once occupied by a Courtaulds factory and the refurbished premises are now occupied by 60 small to medium-sized businesses. There are 77 acres of industrial development land of which nearly 20 acres have been let so far.

Astra contract

Astra Holdings, the defence equipment manufacturer, has won a US defence contract worth \$20.4 million (£12.2 million) through its Walters Group subsidiary. The deal is for electronic subsystems. Delivery is due to start next year. More contracts, worth \$3.5 million, for rocket warhead assemblies for the US army are to be completed during the year.

US purchase

Marshall's (Halifax), the building materials group, has bought the assets of two Nashville, Tennessee, concrete block manufacturing companies for £2m cash. They include a 10-acre site near the city centre and two block-making plants and will be operated by Marshall's subsidiary in Chattanooga.

Emap grows

Emap, the newspaper and magazine group, is to buy the Cardigan & Tivy-side Advertiser for £900,000 in cash. CTA publishes a weekly paid-for newspaper in Cardigan, Dyfed, and the surrounding area. In the year to end-March, profit before director's costs and tax was £70,000, on a turnover of £369,000.

COMMENT David Brewerton

Tiny transgressions of a withering yellow book

Just as truth is the first casualty of war, the first casualty of a looming takeover battle can be adherence to the rule book of the Stock Exchange. Sears recently found itself in conflict with the exchange for telling a newspaper it had not had a bid approach when the exchange reckoned it should have made an announcement. Lornho, having been rapped by the Stock Exchange last week over an interview carried on the Reuter newswire, went one better on Sunday when its own newspaper, *The Observer*, carried an interview with "Tiny" Rowland giving his views on the value of the company.

Mr Rowland ran his finger down the back of a rose-coloured envelope, and at the bottom found a figure of £4 billion, more than 800p a share. That figure was far and away higher than anything that the analysts have come up with, which has been nearer 500p than 800p. Even though the price moved little yesterday, it was still "price-sensitive information."

The Stock Exchange asked a few questions, the Lornho brokers became involved, but at the end of the day Lornho was not asked to make formal statement either to the Stock Exchange or to clarify the status of Mr Rowland's guestimate to its own shareholders.

Lornho itself has no need to care a damn about the sensibilities of the Stock Exchange and the aptly coloured "yellow book", because its releases of information had the desired effect. The Lornho price is now a full pound higher than the average price at which Asher Edelman, the New York raider, built up his initial 3.8 per cent stake. He has now, by the way, disclosed a 4.74 per cent shareholding and must be wondering

whether the game is still worth playing.

The risks for investors at this level are significant. The asset value suggested by Mr Rowland will provide a prop, but if the speculative element dropped away, the shares would be likely to slip back once they were valued purely on yield, quality and quantity of earnings.

But the real point at issue is not whether Mr Rowland's valuation is realistic, but when the Stock Exchange will demonstrate it still has some authority. As for the protest from House of Fraser, surely the Favays should be grateful to "Tiny" for putting life into the Lornho share price.

A matter of honour

The action of the directors of Consolidated Gold Fields in asking that their recently granted options be cancelled is something which, as an example of honourable conduct, should be pasted up on every board room in the land.

The option practice was first adopted by ConsGold in 1984. A week ago today, and with the 1988 annual results in the public domain, the non-executive committee sat down and granted 105 executives and directors a total of 469,990 options.

Within 24 hours Minorco's £2.9 billion bid popped up, valuing ConsGold shares at £13.06 a share. Considering that the option price had been set at £10.75 a share, the potential windfall profits (assuming a successful bid) would have been a gross £351,000. However, it is the principle rather than the price which ConsGold directors have recognized and for which they should be applauded.

A bone for the bulldog

The financial markets could be forgiven for thinking that nothing new is going to emerge from the IMF meeting in Berlin. But the Chancellor is not one to let an opportunity pass, and he ensured yesterday that amid all the Berlin bull, there has been something too for the bulldog.

The bulldog market — the officially regulated British market in which foreign governments or quasi-governmental organizations, as well as corporate borrowers, issue sterling-denominated bonds — has been lying dormant for more than two years. There is turnover in existing bulldogs, although at less than £50 million a week of customer business this is nothing to get too excited about. But there has not been a new bulldog issue since the middle of 1986.

The Chancellor's attempt to lead the bulldog out of the kennel came with the lifting of the current £200 million limit on individual issues by foreign govern-

ments and so-called "parastatal" organizations. Foreign corporate borrowers were already free of any restrictions.

The rationale for doing this, apart from the fact that the Chancellor is keen on removing restrictions of all sorts, is that with the Government no longer planning to use the gilt markets much, other governments might as well tap the sterling bond market. Forget gilts boys, look at Panamanian Government sterling bonds.

Unfortunately, the reason the bulldog market has fallen out of favour is that competition from the Eurosterling market is tough. The Eurosterling market offers less onerous issuing requirements, and is quicker and cheaper. The Chancellor's lifting of the £200 million limit also applies to Eurosterling issues, and these are, if anything, likely to benefit more than bulldogs. Sleeping bulldogs may yet still lie.

Allied doubles to £2.5m

By Rosemary Unsworth

Allied Partnership, the building services and equipment hire group, exceeded market expectations by more than doubling its first-half profits on turnover up 28 per cent.

Pre-tax profits jumped 131 per cent from £1.1 million to £2.5 million and turnover rose from £26 million to £33.3 million in the six months to June 30.

The interim dividend has been raised by 50 per cent to 0.75p and earnings per share are up 74 per cent to 2.65p.

Mr Martin Rose, the chairman and chief executive, said that earnings per share graphically reflected the buoyant trading conditions experienced by Allied throughout its activities.

The hiring and leasing division made substantial progress with forklift trucks, and expanded its market share through the 11 depots.

Tiger, the railcar leasing subsidiary, produced record profits while increasing its fleet size, doubling its management strength and opening a regional office.

Adapta, the instant accommodation manufacturing subsidiary which found that its increased production capacity was insufficient to meet current demand, is building a new factory.

The group's contracting interests through Dew, the subsidiary which has recently secured contracts worth £19 million, had an active first half which resulted in substantial overheads in salary and wage costs. But the results should progressively improve during the remainder of the



No halt to growth: Martin Rose, chairman and chief executive, yesterday (Photograph: Graham Wood)

financial year, said Mr Rose.

The group's high-tech development near Sunbury, Surrey, has now been fully let at an initial rental income of about £500,000 a year and several other developments are in progress.

Trevor Crocker, the group's engineering design consultancy, has increased its staff by a third to cope with

Cornwell Parker rises again

By Colin Campbell

Cornwell Parker, the renamed Parker Knoll group, raised pre-tax profits for the fifth successive year — from £6.81 million to £9.27 million in the year to end-July.

The final dividend rises to 17p to make 24p (18p) for the year, and the company is proposing a five-for-one share split to increase marketability. The A non-voting shares yesterday rose from 820p to 870p. The ordinary shares advanced from 930p to 975p.

Mr Martin Jourdan, the chairman, said the change of name reflected the changed nature of the group, now that the original Parker Knoll operations account for only 29 per cent of profits. The bulk of profits stems from the group's growing textile brands.

A forecast of 25 per cent growth in the furniture market over the next five years is made, and Cornwell Parker aims to increase in own market share and to move into new fields.

Additional factory space, costing £3.5 million is planned at Tottenham, north London. Part of the production there will be of furniture for Habitat. Group showrooms have been established in Paris and Milan, and development in other areas of the furniture market is planned. Mr Jourdan said the US market was being studied for possible future acquisitions.

The shares gained 1p to 57p on the news.

Tempus, page 26

John Menzies slips to £4.1m half-time profit

By Wolfgang Münch

John Menzies, the newsagent, yesterday revealed a 25.5 per cent drop in pre-tax profits to £4.1 million, on turnover up 20.4 per cent to £350.6 million for the six months to end-July. Earnings per share during the period fell to 4.4p from 6.2p. The interim dividend, however, was raised to 3.0p from a previous 1.65p.

Mr Ronald Noel-Paton, chairman, expects significantly higher profits in the second half. This is because of a strong element of seasonality. Retailing has

emerged as the company's largest profit-earner during the last year and the company has, therefore, decided to change its financial year-end to April from December.

Mr Noel-Paton said the Early Learning Centre chain, the pre-school children toy shops, made losses and is likely to incur them again next year.

The company bought Hammick's bookshops from International Thomson for £6 million and the Martin chain of newsagents for £41 million during the year.

Restructured Turriff advances to £1.35m

By Alexandra Jackson

Turriff Corporation, the construction, plant hire and information services company, increased its pre-tax profits for the six months to end-June from £682,000 to £1.35 million. Sales advanced by 38 per cent from £33.7 million to £46.6 million. The dividend has been raised from 2.7p to 3.5p.

Mr Astley Whittall, the chairman, attributed the sound improvement in Turriff's performance to the benefits of the reorganization undertaken in 1987, splitting

the company into four separate operating divisions, coupled with strong demand.

"The diversity of our businesses gives strength to the group and will enhance opportunities for continued profit improvement," he said.

Mr Whittall pointed out that although the restructuring would make profits accrue more evenly throughout the year, the greater proportion of profits would still arise in the second half. City analysts are expecting Turriff to make £4.1 million in the full year, compared to £2.4 million in 1987.

Tiphook belt and braces

The fashion for gaudy braces, inspired by Michael Douglas's portrayal of a stockbroker in the film *Wall Street*, has not only been closely followed by City yuppies but it has also been taken up, it seems, by the directors of Tiphook, the Bromley container and trailer rental group. Robert Menzies, the chairman, whose personal fortune is estimated in excess of £10 million, even wore them to his wedding on Saturday — carefully concealed beneath his morning suit. He refused to reveal them to wedding guests, however, until after he had drunk a few celebratory glasses of champagne and had been repeatedly prompted by his best man, finance director and close friend of 16 years, Eric Goodwin, who, it transpired, was similarly attired. The dapper Montague admitted buying the braces — bearing a Stars and Stripes motif — when he and Goodwin visited the US and first saw *Wall Street*. Montague, who describes himself as a "young looking 40", married Jenny Scott at St Katherine's Church, Knockholt in Kent. The reception was at his 900-acre farm, where he breeds prize bulls. Guests were sheltered from the rain by a large marquee within the grounds. But the honeymoon destination was being kept a closely-guarded secret by the Montagues, who have taken just a few days break. "I'll be back in the office on Wednesday. It'll be business as usual," he says.

THE TIMES CITY DIARY

All eyes on Europe

Robert Fleming, the merchant bank, has, I hear, further boosted its securities side with the recruitment of two more analysts. John Graham, until recently the investor relations manager with Tate & Lyle, has just joined Fleming's food manufacturing and drinks team to expand its coverage into Europe. And Peter Constable, aged 48, an actuary who trained with Pearl Assurance, has been enticed away from Banque Paribas — the owner of Quilter Goodison —

to cover the European insurance sector. News of their appointments comes just a week before Ray Bowden, head of research at Fieldings and, most recently, at Conaty, joins to run Fleming's UK research. Chris Minare, managing director of UK and continental broking, says that Europe will, for the time being, continue to be its main area of research expansion. "The UK is very competitive," he says. "Europe is a much easier area to go for."

Charity bat

Support for the beleaguered England cricket team has never been in question in the City. To prove the point, a bat signed by the team fetched £600 at a charity auction at the Accountants Hall on Friday.



conducted by gills dealer Barry "cultured" Pearl, these days an assistant director of Phillips & Drew. The bat, plus one of Mike Gatting's cricket blazers, which fetched £550, helped raise £22,000, during the annual thrash of The Stock Exchange Veterans Club, founded 28 years ago. The money will be shared between the club and the Water Rats.

Buying time

With Savory Millin, the broker, now widely acknowledged as having been behind the bulk of the options business in ConsGold shares in recent weeks, its compliance officers no doubt breathed a sigh of relief when last Thursday, after Minorco's bid, a 30-page research tome on ConsGold by Savory's analysts landed on their desks, describing the shares as a "hold" at £10.65.

Affairs of the office

How very different to our own Securities and Investments Board... According to the latest edition of that normally very sombre magazine, *The American Bar Association Journal*, the employees of the US Securities and Exchange Commission often have anything but work on their minds. Its report reveals that one lawyer, Catherine Brodenick, has won a ruling that she was the victim of sexual harassment because she had to work in "a hostile environment where those who submitted to sexual advances received preferential treatment." And indeed, according to the SEC's own Equal Employment Opportunity Office, at the Washington branch "office affairs, frequent parties, lunch breaks that lasted all afternoon and drinking during the working day" were common. In court, a supervisor admitted that for two and a half years he had an affair with his secretary, who, during that period, received three promotions, a commendation and two cash awards. Another supervisor died, drank and jogged with his secretary and even took her off to Ocean City, spending the night in the same hotel room. They apparently "discussed theology."

Waste not, want not... The Maltin Bacon Factory, a subsidiary of Unigate which is based in Yorkshire, has won a contract to supply 20 tonnes of pig tails a month to Malaysia where they are, I am assured, a delicacy.

Carol Leonard

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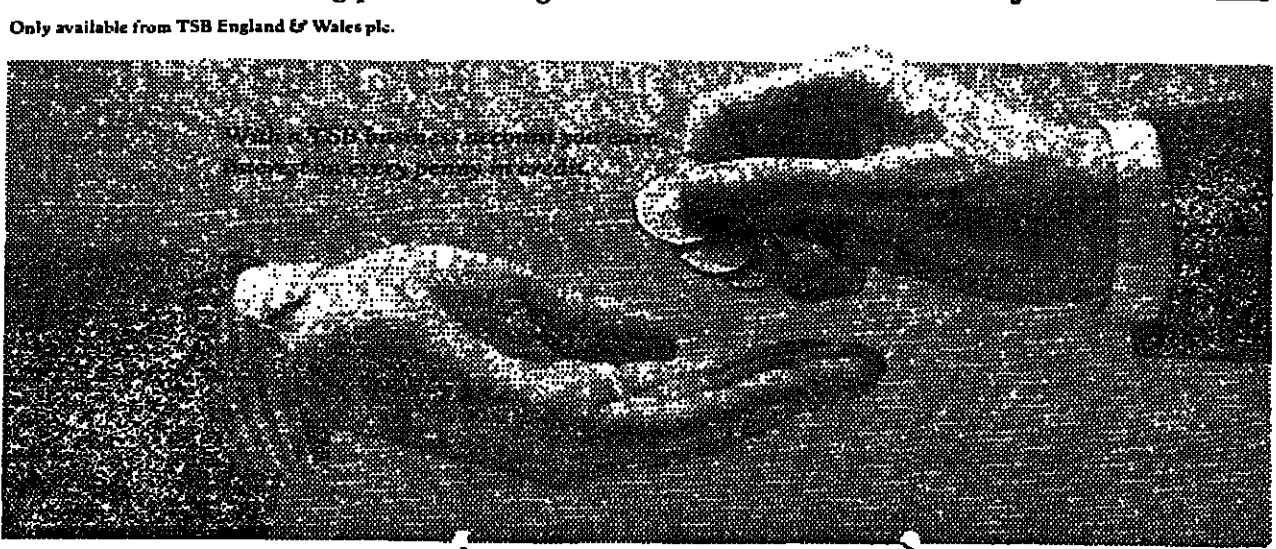
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FOREIGN EXCHANGES

FOREIGN EXCHANGES

OTHER STERLING RATES

STERLING SPOT AND FORWARD RATES		OTHER STERLING RATES	
Marked rates for September 26		Argentina austral ^a	23.74-23.85
		Australia, dollar	2 122.2-127.0

THIRD MARKET

Range	Close	1 month	3 month
1.6655-1.6675	1.6675	0.47-0.44cr	1.53-1.48cr
Bahrain dinar	0.6250-0.6250		
Brazil cruzeiro	567.92-571.00		

UP AND FORWARD RATES

OTHER STERLING RATES

Range	Close	1 month	3 month
1 6685-1 6575	1 6575	0.47-0.44cr	1 53-1.68cr
Bahran dinar			0.6250-0.6290
Brazil cruzeiro			567.92-571.04

DOLLAR SPOT RATES

Ireland	1.4240-1.4250	United States	1.1212-1.1172	Ruby	1.0600
Singapore	2.0395-2.0405	W Germany	1.8825-1.8835	Belgium (Com)	39.43-39.46
Malaysia	2.6750-2.6760	Switzerland	1.5932-1.5942	Hong Kong	7.8105-7.8125
			2.0500-2.0540	Parrot	155.10-155.90

MONEY MARKETS

Base Rates %: Clearing Banks 12 Finance Hse 11		EURO MONEY DEPOSITS %				
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French Franc:
Call: 7%–6%
Swiss Franc:

interbank (%). Overnight: open 10% close 10%
1 week 10%-10% 1 mth: 11%-11% 3 mth: 12%-12 1/2
6 mth: 12%-12% 9 mth: 12% 12 mth: 12%-12 1/2
Call: 3-2
Yield: 6 1/2-12 1/2 5 1/2-5 1/2 5 1/4-4 1/4 5 1/4-4 1/4
Call: 3%-2%

3 mth: 12%-12%

COINS: Per coin (Ex VAT)
Britannia: \$406.50-411.50 (€243.50-247.00)

New Sovereigns:
Old Sovereigns:
Blindings: \$197.00

1988. Scheme IV & V: 11.364 per cent.

Low	Close	Vol	Open
100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00

Dec 88	87.81	87.95	87.81	87.95	12546	Dec 88	87.30	88.03	87.17	87.17	43
Mar 89	88.45	88.55	88.45	88.54	1183	Mar 89	NT	NT	86.31	86.31	32
Jun 89	88.90	88.86	88.90	88.84	145	Jun 89	NT	NT	86.31	86.31	32

Previous open interest	28052	FT-SE 100	
91 27	91 28	Sep 86	178
28051	28052		
28053	28054		
28055	28056		
28057	28058		
28059	28060		
28061	28062		
28063	28064		
28065	28066		
28067	28068		
28069	28070		
28071	28072		
28073	28074		
28075	28076		
28077	28078		
28079	28080		
28081	28082		
28083	28084		
28085	28086		
28087	28088		
28089	28090		
28091	28092		
28093	28094		
28095	28096		
28097	28098		
28099	28100		

Aug 85	91 08	91 08	91 11	91 12	42	Dec 88	180.00	180.90	178.80	180.10	9
Jun 86	91 14	91 14	91 11	91 12	42						
Sep 86	90 92	90 93	90 92	90 88	20	Japanese Govt Bond				Previous open interest	4
Oct 86	90 73	90 73	90 73	90 68	20	Dec 88	101.55	101.67	101.55	101.67	2

STORIES

Official prices/volume previous day Rudolph Wolf

W Johnson	Lead	385.00-385.
y 1100-1099	Zinc Hi Gds*	1303.0-1305
	Silver Largest	606.00-607

W Johnson	NOV 11-11-11	JUN 11-11-11	Silver Smith	806 00-807 00	619 00-820 00	NI
118.50-18.25	Jan 1120-1119	Sep 1102-1100	Attention	T341 0-1345.0	1325.0-1327.0	178650
20.75-20.50	Mar 1100-1099	Vol 4110	Aluminum HP	2280 0-2300 0	2285.0-2300.0	178650

**LONDON MEAT
FUTURES (1/2c)**

LONDON GRAIN FUTURES				LIVE HOG CONTRACT		AT 10 AM STOCK PRICES AT REPRESENTATIVE MARKETS ON SEPTEMBER 28	
WHEAT	WHEAT	WHEAT	WHEAT	Open	Close	(Per lb)	(Per lb)
1000	1000	1000	1000	per	per		
13.45-13.41	110.00	111.00	113.70				

Apr	99.3	98.5	Er
Live Cable Contract			Er

93.5	93.5	Oct 177.0-74.9	Jun 180.0-77.9	Oct	unq	111.5	Scotland (%)	+11.9	+18.9	
88.0	88.0			Nov	unq	113.0	Scotland (p)	68.73	131.95	118.0
91.5	91.5	Dec 182.6-82.0	Aug 180.0-75.0	Feb	unq	116.0	Scotland (+/-)	-3.19	-18.05	-0.0
91.5	91.5	Jan 188.5-87.5	Oct 180.0-75.0							

TECHNOLOGY



Nuclear inspectors checking to make sure that civil nuclear material is not being diverted for military purposes

Arming a nuclear 'spy' network

New security monitoring techniques intended to safeguard civil nuclear materials from being diverted for weapons purposes were unveiled last week at the annual meeting of the 113 member countries of the International Atomic Energy Agency in Vienna.

The demonstration was an unprecedented move by the agency to counter growing allegations of deficiencies in the surveillance system, which now covers 95 per cent of the nuclear materials and installations forming the world's nuclear energy industry.

Jon Jenneken, a Canadian scientist and the deputy director-general responsible for the agency's safeguards division, is convinced that no material that his group must eventually monitor has been clandestinely used for weapons purposes.

And he can support his claim by calling on a growing armour of new technology employed in a global programme of inspections of nuclear power stations, nuclear fuel manufacturing and reprocessing plants, and cargoes before and after they are shipped.

But his confidence rests ultimately on the skills of a quiet and growing army of 200 scientists and engineers who have checked 900 locations across the world.

The responsibility they carry is reflected in the figures listed by Mr Jenneken, which he divides the world's civil nuclear materials into those that could be diverted directly into bombs and those that could be an indirect source of weapons-grade compounds.

All that is needed to make a bomb, according to his direct

Security is being tightened to stop the theft of atomic waste for military purposes, writes Pearce Wright

list, is eight kilograms of plutonium regardless of isotopic composition, eight kilograms of uranium 233, or 25 kilograms of the type of fuel used in small research reactors, but which operate on an "enriched" fuel that contains 20 per cent or more of uranium 235.

The world's civil nuclear materials now contain 208 tonnes of plutonium and 13 tonnes of highly enriched uranium. All but a few tonnes

International Atomic Energy Agency spends \$50m a year on its safeguards

of plutonium remain locked in the fuel rods where it was created in the power station, waiting to be separated by reprocessing.

Safeguards will not in themselves prevent the removal of one fuel rod, from which the plutonium could be illicitly extracted in a secret small chemical reprocessing laboratory.

The safeguards system is one of record-keeping and

auditing, as well as inspection, intended to assure other countries that the non-proliferation undertakings are being met.

The question of confidence goes even deeper because the International Atomic Energy Agency, one of the organizations of the United Nations, has the dual role of operating safeguards and also for the promotion of the use of nuclear power.

Critics who fear that an increasing use of nuclear power will lead inevitably to a wider spread of nuclear weapons see the roles as contradictory. Nevertheless, the agency spends \$50 million a year on safeguards.

Every four and half seconds, somewhere in the world, a picture is snapped automatically by one of the hundreds of special wide-angle cameras installed at a strategic site by the agency's inspectors.

The cameras are equipped with special seals that would reveal attempts to tamper with them and are programmed to take a picture once every 10 minutes.

Depending on the type of material and the activity of the plant under surveillance, the films are retrieved within a few days or weeks.

In addition, the type of cameras used by the armed services for night vision have been adapted for monitoring places with inherently poor

illumination.

But one of the key technologies pioneered for the agency is the development of fool-proof seals to the storage vessels containing the plutonium and uranium, in whatever form or condition.

The latest devices involve a laser method and an ultrasonic technique of reading a unique signature that can be "imprinted" on every seal and will alter if there is any attempt to interfere with it.

The seal, which carries its exclusive identity on a microchip to be read by a laser, looks innocently like a crown cork bottle top.

Thousands of the seals are removed and checked at the agency's headquarters, and the results fed with other data about the records of the various nuclear plants into a computer database.

At the same time the films from the monitors are examined in a frame at a time to look for unusual activity.

More than 130 countries have now signed the Nuclear Non-Proliferation Treaty, which was introduced 20 years ago as the main political act to discourage the spread of civil nuclear materials into military projects.

The second arm of protection lies in individual safeguards agreements made between a country with a nuclear power programme and the agency. But it is a voluntary affair, and the ability of inspectors to monitor depends on the goodwill of the country involved.

The trouble is that the 5 per cent of installations not under safeguards includes those countries that give cause for concern as potential weapons developers.

Now to mix and match with IBM

By Sean Hallahan

IBM has given the strongest proof yet that it intends to support international standards that will eventually make computers from different manufacturers operate easily together.

Last week the world's largest computer company pledged its support for what is known as Open Systems Interconnection (OSI), a set of international standards already supported by a large number of others in the computer industry.

Until now IBM has been regarded as lukewarm at best and downright hostile at worst to the idea of encouraging customers to mix and choose computer equipment, software and networks from several manufacturers through the OSI standard. Now IBM is to release a series of products that will incorporate OSI into its Systems Application Architecture (SAA).

IBM has always had difficulty even in getting its own machines — built with different hardware structures — to run together, let alone with equipment from other suppliers such as Digital Equipment, Univac, ICL or Honeywell Bull. But many companies now have systems from a wide variety of hardware suppliers and are seeking some method of getting their programs to run across a range of equipment.

Adherence to the international standard is seen as one way round the problem.

IBM's own proprietary network is known as Systems Network Architecture (SNA), introduced in 1974 and still recommended by the company to its customers.

The growth of multi-vendor sites looks as though it will finally force IBM to bow, at least partly, to the will of its customers and to make the connection between the different machines easier — though the company is glossing over the fact that it has so far been indifferent to the international standard.

Like all major IBM announcements the 50 or more products and services announced will require detailed examination by customers and industry-watchers alike before they can be sure that IBM is serious in its new-found commitment.

In the 1960s and early 1970s, when the computer world was still young, there was frequent speculation about what would happen to the thousands of then young programmers and systems analysts after the industry had grown up.

It would have been a perceptive person indeed who could have predicted accurately the multitude of jobs and functions that would be created by the computer industry, affording opportunities to the many who set out on an unknown career path.

Twenty years or so on, the young pioneers are emerging in positions of prominence, not only in computer-related fields but also in a variety of other industries. What they are proving is that computing — like accountancy or law — can provide the rigorous training that is needed for general business management.

Whereas at one time the data-processing department was regarded as a necessary but tedious adjunct to the main activity of a business — and nowhere more so than in the City — and its senior management seen as a race apart, the management information system department today is frequently the area that attracts most capital investment.

It is increasingly looked on as providing the company with competitive edge and is often run by somebody with the potential to become managing director.

This is the positive side of the coin. The negative side is that the computing sphere, like many others, is suffering from a phenomenon that is all too prevalent — the effectual culling of employees who are over 45, unless they are in positions powerful enough to protect themselves.

During the past few years, as the old traditional industries have been forced into shedding large numbers of staff, it has been a common though regrettable fact that many older, experienced people

IBM System User Show, today until Thursday, Earls Court, London (01-404 4844).
Electronic Displays 88, October 4-6, Wembley, London (01-868 4466).
DEC User Show, October 4-6, Barbican, London

PERSPECTIVE

Why the over-40s are going on the heap



Former young lions can still take pride in their skills, says Jenny Riley

have found themselves without a job.

They are a lucrative source for the recruitment agencies, but not so for the recruitment professionals who have been schooled by their clients to look only on the young with a few years of specialist experience as truly marketable.

Sadly, this cult of "ageism" is creeping into a profession that by its very nature demands adherence to very specific intellectual standards where experience should be acknowledged as valuable.

But there it is — employers all too often want a younger, less experienced person in preference to an older one who might add real value to the business.

Might they not be missing something? Some computing specialists who were steeped in machine code and operating systems theory as part of their early careers could, justifiably perhaps, assert that training was more thorough and disciplined then.

But no doubt the modern employer will point to the practices of today — structured methods, fourth-generation languages — and profess that

with such developments computing staff can become far more productive in a shorter time than ever before.

Computer sales staff, we are told, have to be under 30 in order to cope with the pressures and turmoil of a highly competitive environment.

Of course, it never occurs to the sales manager — who is not much older — that while the average 25-year-old regards his or her social life at least as important as work, the more mature person is likely to be more reliable, stable, keen to make money and have the stamina to withstand the knocks of selling.

At a period when the nation will be hard pressed to fill all the skilled technical jobs with staff in their late twenties or early thirties it is surely vitally important that proper recognition be given to the wealth of skill and experience in the over-40s.

The lead must come from industry and commerce by putting pressure on their suppliers, especially the management consultancies and software houses.

Only then will the recruitment professionals respond by regarding their older candidates as a rich source of revenue rather than as good only for the waste bin, as they do now.

After all, in many other walks of life age is something of a virtue. Learned judges are thought to gain wisdom with years, doctors rarely retire.

Computing is young enough for its earliest practitioners still to be in touch with its many aspects today. It would be a nonsense if, in the next few years, those who had contributed so significantly to the total fount of knowledge should be put on the scrap heap simply because ill-founded thinking suggests they are too old.

The author is a recruitment consultant with Barry Lachford Associates, specializing in senior information technology appointments

EVENTS

(01-404 4844)
H-tech Sales & Marketing Recruitment Fair, October 7-8, Novotel, Hammersmith, London (01-262 2886).
Desktop Publishing Show, October 13-15, Business Design Centre, Islington, London (0625 878888).

Which Fax, October 11-13, Novotel, Hammersmith, London (01-262 2886).
Desktop Publishing Show, October 13-15, Business Design Centre, Islington, London (0625 878888).

Short-range radio boost

By Robert Matthews

A boom in the telecommunications market is set to follow government moves last week to double the amount of radio spectrum available for commercial exploitation.

The Department of Trade and Industry has invited both telecommunications companies and potential customers to give their views on the use of radio wavebands with frequencies above any currently in use, such as satellite broadcasting.

Until now, only the military services have made any use of such high-frequency transmissions, which lie above 30 GHz, or 30 billion cycles per second.



The DTI foresees a wide range of commercial uses for the new wavebands, which allows radio signals carrying vast amounts of data to be beamed over distances of about 10 miles between small antennae, bolted to buildings.

Applications include cordless telephones for the office and short-range television broadcasting, both of which benefit from the short range, and consequent low interference levels, of the new wavebands.

Several British companies such as Plessey have already built the equipment necessary for the new system. However, its cost is still very high because of the low volumes being built.

The DTI said last week that it wants to break the current cost deadlock by increasing awareness to the level where mass production becomes feasible.

The department hopes to have the basic technical specification for the system available by the end of the year, by which time industry reactions will be available.

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TECHNOLOGY

Tribunals court trouble

JOBSCE

By Caroline Berman

If you think you've been badly treated at work, what can you do? "As a remedy for injustice in employment, the industrial tribunal is not a very good forum for the computing industry," says John Angel, a part-time chairman of industrial tribunals and director of the personnel management systems company Percom.

Disputes in the computing industry are often settled before the case ever gets to a tribunal. Employers, especially in the computer industry, do not like tribunals because poor publicity could deter new staff. They will try hard to avoid any dispute escalating.

"Because of the shortage of skills in the data processing area, tribunals don't play a large part. If people are dismissed, or are aggrieved, it is usually easy to get another job. The main reason for going to a tribunal is usually to get compensation, but compensation awarded by the tribunals is very low," said Mr Angel.

For cases of unfair dismissal, the average award was £1,394 in 1986/87. Only 3.2 per cent received £9,000 or more; 23 per cent received between £3,000 and £9,000.

A reason for not going to a tribunal is that it could do the protagonist more harm than good when looking for other jobs in computing, since they

may gain a reputation for not getting on with employers.

It can also be a great psychological strain to take a case to the tribunal. Adjudication takes several months.

Disputes often arise when new top management is brought in and wants a "clean sweep" of existing management. Sales staff may be dismissed if they don't come up to target, and if the company has a US parent, this can cause conflicts because the Americans are quicker to hire and fire than is usual in the UK.

When one manager in a high technology firm was sacked and given 1½ hours' notice, along with five other managers, he took his case to the industrial tribunal. He had been offered three months' pay but wanted one year's salary as compensation.

Months later, when his case came up, he was shocked at being herded into a waiting room "like a refugee camp, with people accompanied by weeping relatives".

His impression was that the court was solicitous to the company and mildly offensive to the plaintiff. The court eventually ruled that he had been fairly dismissed, although cavalier management methods had been used, and that the three months' pay he received was sufficient.

Bringing a case to the industrial tribunal is not nec-



John Angel, part-time chairman of an industrial tribunal

essarily a costly business. Employees are paid travelling costs and a subsistence allowance, also a small amount for lost earnings.

If they lose, they do not usually have to pay the other party's costs or expenses.

However, the tribunal can order the employee to pay all or part of the costs or expenses of the other party, and order them to repay their own allowances, if it decides they have acted frivolously, vexatiously or unreasonably in bringing the case.

dismissed for other reasons.

One case was brought recently employed in the accounts department of a hotel. When the hotel had decided to computerize the accounts, she was given one day's training. Subsequently she didn't do her job very well, and fell sick because of the stress. During her absence she was fired.

The tribunal said that this was unfair not only because she had not been given training or opportunity to improve her work, but also because the training she had been given was inadequate.

There are 27 permanent industrial tribunals in England and Wales, each comprising a chairman, who is a qualified solicitor or barrister who has practised for at least seven years, and two lay members, one of whom represents the employers and is nominated by the CBI. The other represents the employee and is nominated by the local trade council or the TUC.

If you are thinking of taking action at a tribunal, it is useful to understand the law and procedure first. You can go to a solicitor on the "green form", which means you get free advice on the preparation of your case. You can also get advice from the Citizen's Advice Bureau, law centres or your trade union or employers' organization.

Mr Angel has written a book, *Industrial Tribunals - preparing and presenting your case*. But for professionals in the high technology industry with a grievance, an industrial tribunal really is a last resort.

Beaming in on a better car bulb

By Nick Nuttall

A powerful new generation of car headlamp bulbs, no bigger than a thumb nail, are being developed by two of the world's biggest electronics firms.

Their aim is to satisfy an increasing thirst for miniaturisation from aerodynamically obsessed car designers without sacrificing road safety.

The gas discharge bulbs, being developed by Philips and Osram, are half way through their planned 10-year research programme.

Yet already there are claims to have produced prototypes nearly three times more powerful than standard twin halogens, with wattages cut almost in half from 64 to 35 watts. They are expected to be available early in the 1990s.

One of the problems with this type of bulb, however, is that an enormous amount of energy is needed to fire it up quickly, so an electronic ignition similar to ones now often used to start a car engine is being developed.

Apart from the high energy firing unit, which strikes the powerful high voltage arc before electronically controlling the burning voltage down to a running level of 100 volts, the electronics firm Bosch is designing a special casing complete with lenses and reflectors into which the gas discharge bulb can be housed.

Here the engineers are trying to refine a Bosch development called The Polyelipsoid Low Beam Headlamp. Essentially a slide projector, the light aperture is a mere 60 millimetres and capable of beaming rays over distances where conventional light aperture lamps must have openings four times larger.

The bulb capacity is a tiny 0.03 cubic centimetres, containing both gas and metal vapour ions of unknown elements.

These are ionized at unspecified but extremely high pressure and temperatures to produce the light when fired by the Bosch ignition system.

Two claims are currently being made about the longevity of the bulb - a Bosch spokeswoman put the figure at between 1,500 to 2,000 lighting hours, but some sources say because the levels of heat emitted are so low, the bulbs may never need replacing.



Future decision: pay by charge card or electronic funding?

Data that keeps the tills ringing

By Matthew May

By 11am one Wednesday last month, the Rackams department store in Birmingham had sold more than £11,000 assorted goods since opening time. Handbags sold slowly with only £33 taken, but suits did better at £612.

This information along with similar details from 64 other stores in the House of Fraser group is immediately available at the company's data centre in Swindon, Wiltshire, via an extensive information technology network that collates data from more than 4,000 point-of-sale terminals.

Claiming to be the most advanced retailing network in Europe, the group's senior managers can use their office terminals to watch sales as they happen, while others in the data centre use the information to produce a vast array of daily and weekly reports.

It all makes a Sunday the busiest day at the data centre where the weekly reports are printed out in time to be with the managers throughout the country by Monday morning.

The commercial sensitivity of such instant information if it got into a competitor's hands makes deciding how widespread the information should be distributed a problem. Nevertheless, 50 senior managers can tune into the live display of how well products are shifting.

Getting the network ready has so far involved two years' work, not least in reducing the 23 different suppliers of point-of-sale terminals so that incompatibility problems are removed. Forty-six of the group's stores now use processors from NCR.

Orchestrating all this is Paul Livesey, director of information systems who, in keeping with the importance of information technology to the group's operations, has a seat on the board.

With instant sales information available, there is the potential for a speedy reaction to changing sales patterns to

shift stocks or alter the size of production runs.

The next stage is for automatic ordering by linking directly into suppliers' computers. A few firms are linked.

One alternative technique the group is considering is that while information is made available to suppliers it is up to them to examine it and decide whether and what size orders are likely to be coming from the group over the next few weeks or months.

Electronic funds transfer is another fast-arriving technology, though the problem here is less one of technical capability than resolving the different interests of banks, shops and customers - not least in who should pay.

"We should charge the banks for the transactions," says Mr Livesey, not surprisingly, arguing that the banks far more than the retailer. And he sees a difficulty in convincing shoppers to use them.

"Many customers prefer debit cards to cheques but only one would imagine if there is a credit-free period".

Large retailers who have already invested in networks are also wary of how electronic funds equipment will fit in with their own.

"We don't want another set of terminals in each of our stores, let alone the extra phone calls needed. The system can't link in with our own network," says Mr Livesey. "And this applies especially so if there is more than one competing EFT system."

He is also unwilling to let banks put their own equipment in the stores, fearing what retailers describe as the Trojan horse syndrome.

He feels banks could collect valuable marketing information from their terminals about who is buying what that could be sold on to others, whereas stores want to choose themselves what information should remain confidential and what data they could sell on themselves.

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Interviews will be held in London in early November.

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THE TIMES

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Marcol Computer Systems is a leading software company specialising in Space and Communications Bespoke Software Development.

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Fax: 0272 294829

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4444

HORIZONS

Welcome to a seller's market

Employers are compromising to fill key vacancies. Sally Watts finds they are even seeking pensioners who have the experience

A recruiting director said, in a matter-of-fact way: "All recruitment has some degree of compromise." He might have added that it is the employers who are making most of the compromises. They have to, in order to get at least some of the skills they need at a price that they can afford.

House industry and enterprise are living, at least in the South-East, and the demand for expertise is exceeding supply, a seller's market has developed at all management levels. This state of affairs is in sharp contrast to the recession.

Threatened employer is having both a prepare for future exigencies—changes in the job scene from 1992 and demographic change that will curtail the flow of new graduates—and to cope at the same time with the problem that there are too few qualified people to go, and, for many larger, old-established organizations, a dearth of their "traditional" staff.

Threatened employer is having both a prepare for future exigencies—changes in the job scene from 1992 and demographic change that will curtail the flow of new graduates—and to cope at the same time with the problem that there are too few qualified people to go, and, for many larger, old-established organizations, a dearth of their "traditional" staff.

Loc authorities are one group whose work is being reorganized

to make better use of qualified, part-time, and less qualified staff. Some are "trying to substitute people who are available for people who are expensive and often not available", according to Geoffrey Roberts, of the Local Authorities' Conditions of Service Advisory Board (LACSAB).

He points to the general shortage of surveyors, solicitors, accountants, engineers, architects and others, who can be difficult to attract at a going market rate, or even above, so that many councils, like smaller businesses, cannot compete with larger companies, especially in the buoyant South-East.

Whereas previously a number of fully qualified professionals might have been at work in a local government department, it is becoming more acceptable to have a fully-fledged person in charge, to get a project moving and oversee it, but not to handle all the detailed work. This will be done by less qualified people—conveyancing clerks, technicians, legal or other assistants.

Mr Roberts recalls an architect's department making fuller use of draughtsmen and architects' technicians, so that the department is properly covered, but using less formally qualified staff. In terms of experience and responsibility he finds the arrangement good for these "operating professionals" and for people further down the

line who can be trained for better jobs. "We must go for what is available—women, retired people and part-timers," he said.

Flexibility, job-sharing schemes, contracting work out, crèche provision and training are among other measures now being taken or considered by local government. They are set out in *Recruitment and Retention*, LACSAB's comprehensive review.

Some big companies are also known to be facing a shortage of their "typical" staff—though for different reasons—and looking for alternatives they can mould and develop. One of these, the Prudential Assurance Company, is carrying out a formal, large-scale assessment and development policy for middle and junior managers. Senior staff are included, but more informally.

Two other reasons for this new approach are the industry's increasing competitiveness, coupled with the Pru's recent diversification programme.

A spokesman says: "We are trying to lay the foundations of career management by introducing a structured approach—not take away people's own career responsibility, but to match up their needs and abilities with the changing needs of the company."

This will include in-house assessment techniques, self-appraisal, experience of other roles, secondments within the company

and outside, project involvement—all intended to assess managers' skills, abilities, personal qualities, strengths and weaknesses. The aim is to increase their self-awareness, and help them to fulfil their aspirations, to the benefit of the company.

The policy will start with new recruits. "Graduates are looking at what career development they will get," says the Pru's spokesman. "Until now we have trained accountants to be accountants. Now we shall be teaching interpersonal skills with the technical skills, in a managed way."

A recent advertisement in *The Times*, read: "Great opportunity for part-qualified accountants." Part-qualified? Yes, because, as the advertisement on behalf of a firm specializing in accounting systems explained, many of its most successful sales consultants are in that category. Having the right background, they have decided to move into selling a product related to their work.

With the growth of service industries, accountants are much

sought-after, a situation that will become more acute in a few years. In the experience of John Lingard, a director of Accountancy Personnel, clients look first for a specific qualification in a specific area of knowledge, but often have to look further down the scale to somebody less highly trained.

This, of course, can be an advantage, because a high flyer, keen for speedy promotion, will move from company to company, while somebody less qualified may stay longer, perhaps continuing to train.

The shortage of chartered, certified, and cost and management accountants can work to the advantage of, say, an accounting technician, who as a result may be employed at a higher level. Conversely, a client with a vacancy for an unqualified balance sheet book-keeper, altered the job specification to take somebody who was soon to qualify as a certified accountant.

Now that it is a case of a total initiative, efforts are being made in a variety of ways to sign up, and sharpen up, those who could contribute to the competitiveness of British industry. One idea is to look again at the potential of under-estimated groups, such as disabled people.

As demand for all engineers is high, the Engineering Council is intending to start a search this autumn to locate an estimated 400,000 to 500,000 technicians and incorporated engineers who are not on its registers.

The council believes it could enable them to improve their standing by helping in such areas as continuing education and training, and updating their knowledge of technology.

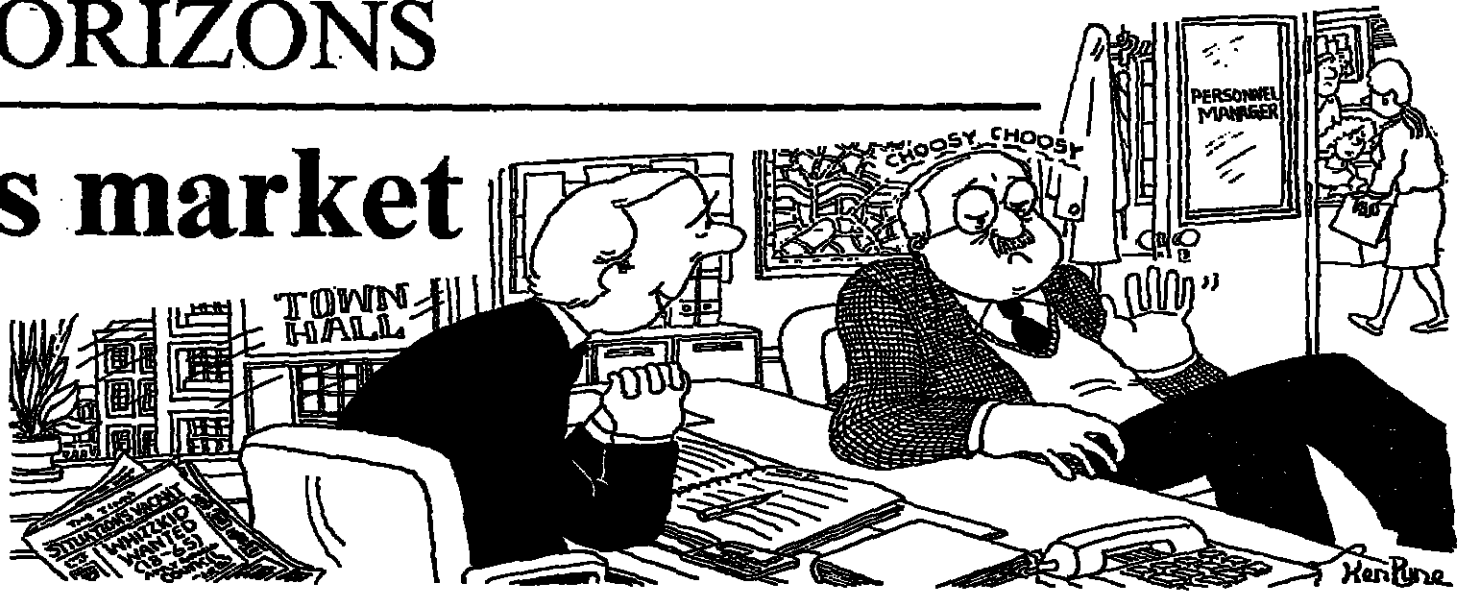
Women, once again the "untapped resource," are seen as an important source of recruitment, both now, when trained personnel are at a premium, and even more for the coming decade.

Returners will provide one solution to staffing problems. Realizing this, a few employers, who may not want to wait until children start school, are making early moves to establish a crèche. For example, Merrill Lynch in the City has one planned, and next spring the Midland Bank will open two 35-place crèches at Sheffield and Beckenham, Kent, and possibly a third, for women at all levels of seniority.

Redundant executives, who often had a struggle to find new jobs a few years ago, are now being sought out, even advertised for, by City employers because they have the skills, experience and personal qualities for which companies compete.

After Black Monday last October some employers are looking for people aged up to the fifties who want to rebuild a broken career by moving into new areas such as financial services and sales. Some of these people would use their entrepreneurial ability as self-employed high earners.

A seller's market indeed.



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Our Chief Executive is leaving at the end of 1988 and we are seeking another high calibre achiever to spearhead the organisation. We want a self-motivated individual with commercial acumen and excellent communication and presentation skills. The person we need will have a background of success in management positions at a senior level and show the personality, maturity, competence and energy to deal effectively with a wide variety of issues and organisations.

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To express initial interest please contact Kate Mackay, Chief Executive on 01-671 7833 or write for further details to OVA, Brixton Hill Place, London SW2 1HJ. Please mark all envelopes "PRIVATE AND CONFIDENTIAL - FOR THE ATTENTION OF THE CEO".

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Part from educational/reference documentation the team's work includes radio/development and supervision of this division's house style for all parts of its communication material.

You will be able to see a job through print and liaise with clients, typesetters and printers.

Experience with electronic page make-up systems such as PageMaker or Ventura is a definite advantage.

Ref: 1820A

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HOLLAND

agently required to work within a COMPUTER MANUFACTURERS communication and Training Department.

Successful applicants should have experience either as a writer or an editor computer publications material, such as programmers reference guides, user guides, etc.

Ref: 1819A

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Reporting to our Operations Director, he/she is required to develop the operational strategy and financial planning to create the maximum opportunities for volunteer involvement in practical conservation of the natural environment.

The job will be of particular interest to an experienced Manager with a particular interest in involving volunteers and the community or in practical conservation work.

Salary not less than £14K plus car.

Please telephone Rob Morley on 0491 39766 or write for an application form enclosing an A4 s.a.e. to Personnel 1/29/9 BTCV, 36 St Mary's Street, Wallingford, Oxfordshire OX10 0EN.

Closing date: October 10, 1988.

SIR JOHN SOANE'S MUSEUM 13 LINCOLNS INN FIELDS LONDON WC2A 3BP RESIDENT WARDEN

Responsible and capable person required to fill an important post in this small museum. You will be responsible for the security of the building, for organising the museum's own warding staff, and for managing the reception at the front door. Other duties involve administering the sales of books and postcards, supervising all work by contractors, minor repairs and household cleaning. A lively interest in all aspects of the museum is also expected.

Age: 40-55 years.

Hours: Wednesdays-Sundays.
Salary: Civil Service scale, £9,576.50 (includes London weighting), with increments and pension. A spacious flat at the top of the museum is provided at a low rent. Good references essential. Apply, in writing, with C.V., by the 7th October to the curator at the above address.

KING'S FUND INSTITUTE DIRECTOR'S SECRETARY

Applications are invited for the post of secretary to the Director of the King's Fund Institute an independent centre for health policy analysis.

Salary according to qualifications and experience, will be within the range £10,707 - £12,773.

For further details contact:

Sa Bellingham,
King's Fund Institute,
125 Abchurch Lane,
London EC4N 3DF.
Tel: 01 485 9585.

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ASSISTANT REQUIRED FOR GENERAL SECRETARY

of Charity in Covent Garden area. Aged 34-40. Good all rounder. Typing essential as is the ability to communicate with people. English/Mathematics 'O' Level or equivalent necessary. Experience in charity work an advantage. Salary according to age and experience. Apply in writing, enclosing C.V. to

BOX C98.

SENIOR ADMINISTRATOR

The Clothworkers' Foundation, one of the United Kingdom's leading grant-making charities seeks to appoint an essential aged 30-40. Reporting to the Charities Administrator, the position carries a varied range of responsibilities associated with the administration of the Foundation's affairs. The successful applicant must be a competent, personable and diplomatic, and have strong administrative and organisational skills. Preference will be given to applicants with a knowledge of Trust or Charity Law. Experience in a solicitor's office might also be an advantage.

Good salary offered with benefits after probationary period. Please reply in your own handwriting, enclosing a brief C.V. and requesting an application form to The Assistant Secretary, The Clothworkers' Foundation, Clothworkers' Hall, Dunster Court, Mincing Lane, London EC3R 7AB.

PUBLIC APPOINTMENTS

TECHNICAL

SENIOR ASSISTANT COUNTY ESTATES SURVEYOR

Circa. £28 - £30k plus a substantial remuneration package.
Kingston upon Thames

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The above post is crucial to this process, heading up the Review Division of the Valuation and Estates Department. The present incumbent has, however, deservedly landed a prestigious post elsewhere and we are now urgently looking for someone else to come forward who will maintain the momentum and further develop and refine the property review process.

You should be a broadly experienced Chartered Surveyor who combines an imaginative but realistic outlook with sound management skills, including leadership and the ability to communicate effectively.

Our benefits package is amongst the most extensive in local government - we provide a car, BUPA cover, offer a generous mortgage subsidy scheme, disturbance allowance and meet the full cost of relocation.

Further details and application form from Personnel Services Division, County Hall, Kingston upon Thames, Surrey KT1 2DN. Tel. 01-541 9835. Quoting Ref. PSD 26. Closing date 20 October 1988.



SURREY
COUNTY COUNCIL

MANAGEMENT

Chief Executive

Salary £32,815 - £36,087 p.a.

Weymouth and Portland Borough Council seeks to appoint a person with outstanding managerial qualities and the ability to lead the Management Team. The successful candidate will be the Council's principal adviser on policy matters and must be able to demonstrate a proven record or achievement with a large organisation.

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A generous relocation package (currently under review) is available.

Further details should be obtained from the Personnel and Management Services Section, PO Box 24, WEYMOUTH, DT4 8TA, telephone (0305) 761222 ext. 516. Applications must be in writing to the Chief Executive.

CLOSING DATE: 31 October 1988.

WEYMOUTH & PORTLAND
BOROUGH COUNCIL

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Please contact Jean Passingham on Petersfield (0730) 66551 ext 214 for an application pack.

East Hampshire District Council, Penns Place, Petersfield, Hants GU31 4EX.



Continued on next page

Continued from page 21

LEGAL APPOINTMENTS

01-481 4481

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PUBLIC APPOINTMENTS

LEGAL

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- * Merit awards are available increasing the range to a maximum of £20,532
- * An additional allowance of £900 is paid to lawyers who cover weekend courts on a rota basis.
- * There are REAL promotion prospects within a few years to Senior Crown Prosecutor, on a scale which rises to £25,921 and further promotion prospects up to £35,371.
- * The service offers an inflation-protected pension scheme.
- * Beneficial car allowances are paid as well as a car leasing scheme being available for most posts.

If you are interested in learning more about the work and opportunities within the CPS, you are invited to telephone either the Ipswich office (0473 230332) asking for the Chief Crown Prosecutor, Mike Harvey, or the Branch Crown Prosecutor, Chris Yule, or the Norwich office (0603 666491) asking for the Branch Crown Prosecutor, David Tomlinson. Application forms and further details may be obtained from the Chief Crown Prosecutor, Crown Prosecution Service, Saxon House, Cromwell Square, Ipswich IP1 1TS.

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COURTS COMMITTEE
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Applicants should be either Barristers or Solicitors. Law Society Finalists seeking articles will also be considered. Previous experience is not essential.

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The post is subject to National Conditions of Service and the successful candidate who shows the necessary aptitude may expect to be advanced to an established Court Clerk post, subject to a suitable vacancy occurring, with a commencing salary of £11,418 per annum within a period of 12 to 18 months.

Applicants marked "Confidential" - Appointment of Professional Trainee - enclosing a detailed curriculum vitae and the names and addresses of two referees should reach me no later than 14th October 1988.

Applicants wishing to have further information should telephone my Acting Deputy Mr Richards, on 0902 773151.

CRSEYMOUR
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Application forms are available from the Chief Personnel and Management Services Officer, Westcoast Hall, Westcoast Village, South Shields (Telephone Tyneside 455 4985) and should be returned by Noon on 14th October 1988.

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Kings' Fund Institute

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The Institute adopts a multidisciplinary approach and seeks to make timely contributions to policy debates. A high priority is placed on carefully researched and argued reports. These range from short policy briefings to more substantial and reflective policy analyses.

Applications are invited from people from any discipline with expertise in policy analysis who can contribute to the work of the Institute.

Further information is available from: Ken Judge, Director, King's Fund Institute, 126 Albert Street, London NW1 7NF. Tel: 01-485-9589

Closing date for applications is 17 October 1988.

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The other two are concerned with developing the ways in which solicitors provide their services. These posts will deal with matters of competition, regulation and conduct. One will have a bias towards policy development and the other a bias towards casework.

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THE LAW SOCIETY

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COURT COMMITTEE

Divisions of Crawley/Horsham/Mid-Sussex

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CC/PAD 10-14 - £13,882 - £15,015

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Court offices are based at Crawley, Horsham & Haywards Heath.

Courts sit at Crawley, Horsham, Haywards Heath & East Grinstead.

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LEGAL & FINANCIAL

By Edward Fennell

A new broom sweeps in

The election of a new Pope is signalled by the people of Rome by smoke billowing from a Vatican chimney. Smart lawyers do it differently. Just as London's largest law firm, Clifford Chance, chose its new managing partner, the fire alarm went off. Whether this will now become the customary sign that a new managing partner's reign has begun I do not know. But if this were a medieval chronicle I would see it as some sort of an augury.

The new man is Geoffrey Howe (no relation to anyone in the Foreign Office), who has been a corporate finance partner since 1980. He is young, dynamic, and bursting to tell the world about his "wonderful firm".

"I am tremendously excited about the opportunities open to us. There is a great feeling of energy about the place. After all we are the biggest partnership in England and have the most extensive overseas network. But it is because we are in that position that we also face great challenges."

Of course, the appointment of managing partners in itself is not particularly new, despite the fact that there are some firms which still do not have them. Stanley Kernish, of the 13-partner Liverpool law firm of Hulse & Jones, reckons that he was one of the first managing partners in the country, having done the job four days out of five since 1973. "Making sure we have a happy staff and a happy office" was how Mr Kernish described his role. Mr Howe would agree with that.

What makes Mr Howe's

appointment significant is that it marks the end of Clifford Chance's post-merger honeymoon and the inauguration of the firm's new management structure. As law firms grow larger, the problem of how to reconcile the equal rights of all partners with an efficient decision-making process has to be resolved. In the case of Clifford Chance it is compounded by the challenge of taking London's boldest firm, with its roll-call of almost 200 partners,

quarter to an 18-strong council, elected by the partners worldwide. Most of the time, therefore, he will be acting like a corporate chief executive, driving the business forward and taking responsibility for the firm's overall performance.

The consequence of this is that in three years' time he will be summoned to account for his stewardship. How well he has done will be judged by his peers. By then, the firm should have moved into its new headquarters

dismissed "at will" by the firm's executive committee.

"My job is to secure and deliver a quality service at a profit," said Mr Edwards, and apart from supervising a lot of the nuts and bolts of the day-to-day operations, he also needs to think strategically about the kind of work which the firm wants to take on.

The problem facing most of the big national accountancy partnerships is how to have sufficient work to keep their large staffs occupied while also ensuring that the work is earning enough to cover the enormous overheads of expensive London offices and a string of city centre local practices.

More than once, Mr Edwards has had to tackle the problem of offices or partners whose clients are not profitable enough. And the way he has grasped this particular nettle is by encouraging partners with low-profit clients to launch out on their own. On the whole, it has worked satisfactorily with Arthur Young partners continuing to refer on smaller clients to their erstwhile colleagues.

Although Mr Howe admits that it is "psychologically difficult" to turn away work, he has made it a priority to build up business plans for all the firm's practice areas. Consequently, some work may be, as he puts it, "de-emphasized".

So can we expect to see ex-Clifford Chance partners set up in little offices in Middlessex Passage or Cloth Court like discarded mistresses, while their brethren lord it round the corner? Somehow I doubt it, but let's wait and see how the new broom beats.



Geoffrey Howe, left, the new managing partner of law firm Clifford Chance. "There is a great feeling of energy about the place. After all we are the biggest partnership in England and have the most extensive overseas network. But it is because we are in that position that we face great challenges"

and giving it a shape, a direction, and a strategy for the 1990s.

"What I have to do is strike a balance between managing the partners on the one hand, while still allowing them the freedom to operate in a creative and entrepreneurial way," says Mr Howe. "Somehow, talented individuals must be able to exercise their skills within the guidelines laid down by the firm."

Clifford Chance will continue to have a senior partner in Sir Max Williams, but it will be Mr Howe, freed of his own legal work, who will take most of the day-to-day management decisions. He expects to be left to get on with the job, reporting only once each

office in Little Britain and the success of the move, and the level of the firm's profitability, are likely to be the criteria by which his rule will be judged.

His appointment emerged out of a kind of consensus of all the partners, but next time round he may well face a contested election.

Still, at least Mr Howe knows where he stands. Chris Culling, recently appointed as managing partner at Osborne Clarke, the large Bristol firm, comments that he will "vacate the job as soon as my partners want me to", while Peter Edwards, the managing partner at the Big Eight accountant Arthur Young, confessed with a nervous laugh that he could be

BRIEFLY



East money meet West law: from left, Ivor Levchuk, deputy chairman of the USSR state bank; John Murphy and Diana Gay of solicitors Theodore Goddard; and Vladimir Sitin, the Soviet deputy Minister of Finance

Banking on togetherness

A favourite expression used by visiting Soviet delegations is "the relationship between goods and money". But what does it mean? Basically, it is a euphemism for "market forces". I was told a few days ago by an interpreter with a high-powered delegation of Russian bankers visiting the accountants Ernst & Whinney and the solicitors Theodore Goddard.

"This is the first visit of its kind by Soviet bankers to the West and therefore is particularly significant," said John Murphy, a partner at Theodore Goddard, at a lunchtime reception. "It shows that Moscow regards London as the primary financial centre of the world."

Theodore Goddard and Ernst & Whinney are working together on building bridges with the Russians and there was a lot of mutual back-slapping when Comrade M. M. Matsuev of the Agro-Industrial Bank started to wax lyrical over

"the noble task of bringing people together". Meanwhile, the Soviet delegation seemed to be a comrade short. A possible defection to the local NatWest? Unlikely. Like me, the errant banker was probably misdirected to the staff canteen by Beckett House receptionists who are so indoctrinated by glasnost they can't tell East from West.

The law firm Linklaters and Paines announced yesterday that it is pushing the boat out with the largest arts sponsorship London has ever seen by a firm of lawyers to celebrate its 150th anniversary and to mark 300 years of Anglo-Dutch friendship.

Three performances of Purcell's masque, *The Faerie Queen*, will be given by the Guildhall School of Music and Drama in Middle Temple Hall at the end of November before transferring to the Royal Netherlands Conservatory in The Hague for a pre-Christmas run.

The Young Professionals

If you are a young, intelligent accountant or solicitor (or studying to be one), don't miss next week's Legal & Financial column.

The Times is launching an exciting competition, sponsored by the accountants Arthur Young and the solicitors Fishburn Boxer, for bright people who have something to say about their professions.

The judges will include the Lord Chancellor, Lord Mackay of Clashfern, and Sir Hector Laing. Prizes: Apple computers and big cash awards.

So if you are a young professional, in the law or in the money, get ready to write all about it.

Legal Brief is on page 37

01-481 4481

LEGAL APPOINTMENTS

01-481 4481

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WC2 Two solicitors, one at newly qualified level, the other at least 3 years' post-qualification experience are required to join this expanding company/commercial department. Clients include PLCs and many large foreign and UK private companies. Successful applicants will become involved in a range of matters to include: corporate finance, insolvency, contractual agreements, entertainment, EEC and employment law.

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Our client, a leading US investment bank with an enviable reputation worldwide is currently seeking an executive to join its small but highly skilled M&A team. Candidates will be recently qualified solicitors with impeccable academic records and excellent negotiating skills who are seeking an international career in this highly demanding but rewarding area.

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If these are your strengths and ambitions, we would like to tell you more about working for the UK's largest firm of Chartered Accountants. With that in mind, we are extending an invitation to newly or recently qualified accountants and lawyers to join us for a short presentation and informal discussion at our offices in Puddle Dock at 6.00 pm on the 29th September 1988.

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LEGAL APPOINTMENTS

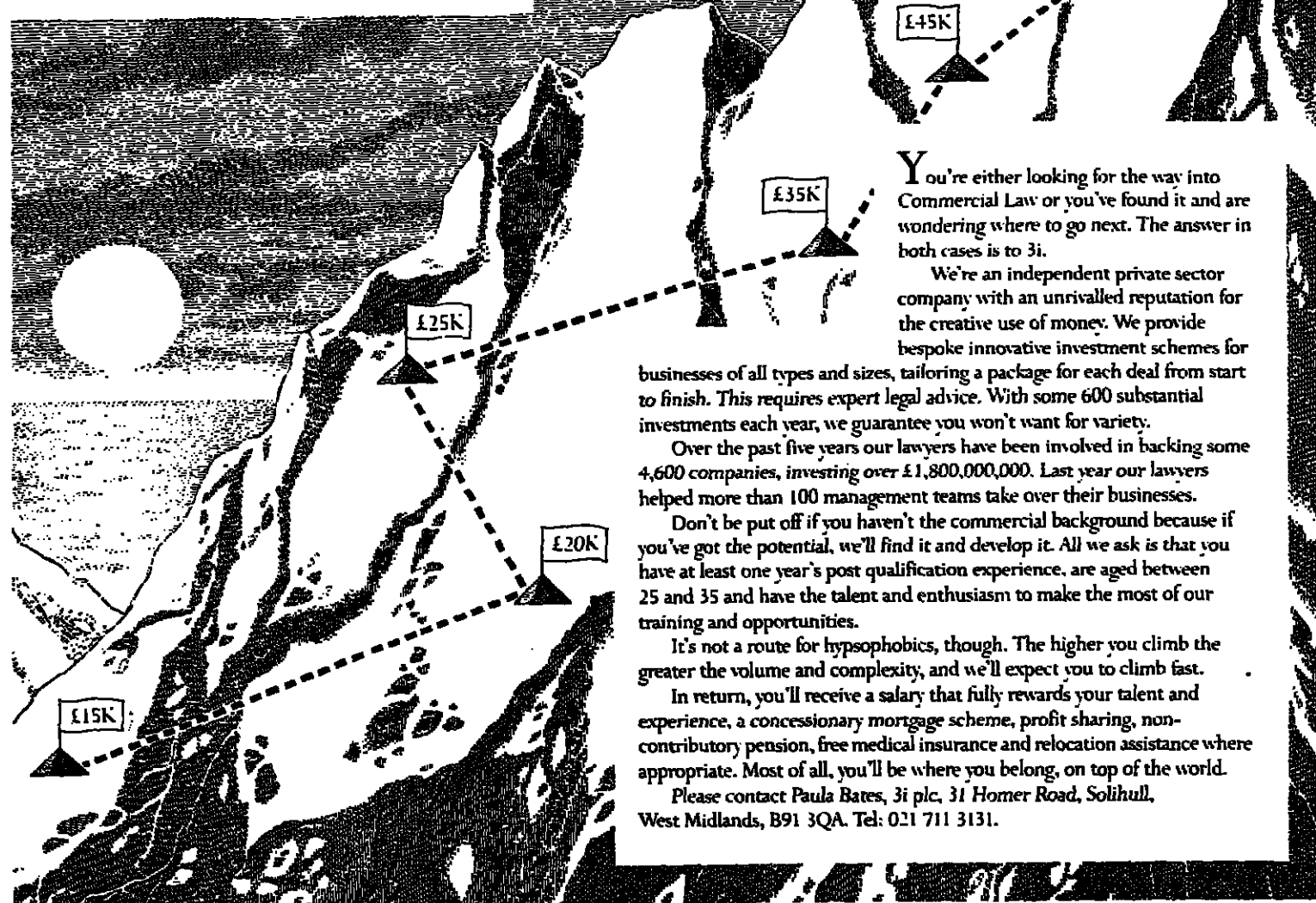
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Law Report September 27 1988

Osteopaths not exempt from value-added tax

Barkworth v Commissioners of Customs and Excise

[Judgment September 5]

Members of the General Council and Register of Osteopaths were not exempted from the Value Added Tax Act 1983 in respect of their services since they were not mentioned in Group 7 of Schedule 6 to the Act as registered or enrolled in any statutory register applying to them; nor could they be regarded as persons exempted by reason of acting in the public interest under article 13A.1(c) of the EEC Sixth Council Directive on the harmonization of the laws of the member states which would exempt from tax medical care and closely related services by members of bodies governed by public law.

Mr Nicholas Forwood, QC,

for the appellant; Mr Guy

Sankey for the Commissioners

of Customs and Excise.

MR JUSTICE HUTCHISON

said that article 13A.1(c)

obliged the United Kingdom to

define what constituted the

medical and paramedical

professions. The discretion

in that obligation was not,

however, unfettered, and had to

be exercised in such a way as to

ensure that exemption was af-

forded to those persons who, in

the UK, could be said to

constitute members of the medi-

cal or paramedical professions.

Mr Forwood had asked the

court to refer to the Court of

Justice of the European

Communities for decision the

question as to what was the

nature of the discretion allowed.

Mr Sankey submitted that the

discretion conferred on the

member state was to define who

did and who did not fall within

the medical and paramedical

professions and, having done so

by statutory enactment, the

exercise of its discretion by the

UK could not be challenged. He

said the court should consider

whether the appellant was en-

titled to invoke article 13 but

only to the extent

permitted him on the way in

which the government had ex-

ercised the discretion given to it.

His Lordship considered the

principles he said should govern

his approach to Mr Forwood's

request that the matter should

go to the European Court of

Justice under article 177 of the

Treaty. He was concerned with

two questions: whether a de-

cision on the interpretation of

article 13 was necessary to

enable him to give judgment,

and if so, whether he should

exercise his discretion to make a

reference.

The way to approach those

questions was indicated by pas-

sages in the judgment of Lord

Denning, Master of the Rolls, in

H. P. Bulmer Ltd v Bollinger SA

[1974] Ch 401 and by Mr

Justice Bingham in Customs

and Excise v ApS Samex [1983]

1 All ER 1042.

Mr Sankey had opposed the

making of a reference saying a

decision of the European Court

would not be decisive and

would not resolve the matter

one way or the other.

The court's view was that the

present was a case in which the

meaning of article 13A.1(c) was

plain and free from doubt in all

the circumstances it was a case

in which it would be to every-

one's advantage that the de-

cision whether a reference

should be made, and if so, on

the precise form of the ques-

tions, should be made by the

Court of Appeal, and no signifi-

cant advantage, in terms of delay

or cost, would be caused by the

court's refusal to refer.

The court had then to indicate

why the matter was regarded as

plain, and its conclusions on the

proper interpretation of article

13A.1(c).

Mr Forwood had claimed that

the UK had wrongly construed

the discretion given by the

article as giving it a "discre-

tion of choice when it gave it a

discretion of assessment".

Like Lord Grantchester, the

chairman of the VAT tribunal,

the court, in construing the

article would adopt the pur-

posive approach referred to by

Mr Justice Nolan in *Yoga for**Health Foundation v Customs**and Excise Commissioners**[1984] STC 630, 634* and give

due weight to the expressed

object of the article - to attain

uniformity - although of course

the allowance of a discretion to

individual member states nec-

essarily infringed the concept of

uniformity.

The court's conclusion was

that it was plain, as Mr Sankey

had submitted, that the member

states were given a discretion to

determine who they regarded as

being within the medical or

paramedical professions and

that provided they had done

that, they had complied with

their obligations.

There was no warrant for Mr

Forwood's contention that the

only discretion they had was his

so-called discretion of

assessment. The court's view

was that the UK Govern-

ment, as had appeared from the

correspondence, was that "in

formulating relief a line had to

be drawn somewhere and the

best objective criterion was that

based on statutory registers".

That approach, as well as

being in the court's view plainly

within the ambit of the discre-

tion allowed by article

13A.1(c), could also be said to

have advantages so far as secur-

ing compliance with the require-

ments of the introductory words

of the article.

His Lordship said the more he

considered Mr Forwood's sug-

gested distinction - between a

discretion of assessment and a

discretion of choice - the more

doubtful did he become about

its validity, at any rate in the

context of the present case.

That was because, underlying

it, was the assumption that there

existed some touchstone, in-

dependent of statutory or regu-

latory definition, by means of

which those who carried on

medical or paramedical profes-

sions could be identified.

Where was that touchstone?

Was it carried by the man on the

Clapham omnibus? Or was it by

those who carried on the public

informed on medical matters?

Why should it follow, if a

court concluded (as Lord

Grantchester had) that a man

was providing medical care and

had a public estimation at-

tained the status of someone

carrying on a profession, that he

was providing medical care in

the exercise of the medical

profession?

Why was it not legitimate

to refuse that assertion by saying

that he was not doing so because

he was not doing so because

he was not doing so because

he was not doing so because

he was not doing so because

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in the UK, although many

people might, without infringing

the law, provide medical care,

the medical professions were

confined to those who were on

the statutory registers?

Why should a decision to

define the exemptions in terms

of the statutory registers be

described as the exercise of the

discretion of choice rather than

of assessment? Could it not be

said to be the adoption of a

criterion of assessment, just as

would be the requirement that

professional examinations

should have been passed?

The court concluded that it

should reject, in the context of

the present case, the suggested

distinction lying at the root of

Mr Forwood's submissions.

The simple fact was that the

Directive required that member

states should define those whom

they regarded as constituting the

medical or paramedical profes-

sions; and Parliament had

defined them by adopting a

criterion which, while it was not

the only one which could have

been adopted, could not, by any

stretch of the imagination, be

said to be perverse or destruc-

tive of the intent of the

Directive.

It seemed that what had been

done could just as appropriately

be described as the exercise of a

discretion of assessment as of

the exercise of a discretion of

choice.

Accordingly, the court would

reject not only those arguments

based on the assertion that the

UK Government had not car-

ried out its discretionary duty to

define the medical and para-

medial professions at all, but

also the argument that in so far

as it had exercised its discretion,

it had done so contrary to the

intent of the Directive.

It followed that the appeal

failed and would be dismissed.

It was added that, as a result

of observations made during the

hearing, the court understood

that, before long, osteopaths

such as the appellant, who

belonged to the General Council

and Register of Osteopaths,

would achieve statutory

recognition.

Solicitors: Watson, Farley &

Williams; Solicitors, Customs

and Excise.

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Paying the price of contingency fees

LEGAL BRIEF

W. Reece Smith looks at the case for and against a system in which lawyers share a slice of victory

The contingent fee is an institution peculiar to the American legal system and can only fully be understood in the context of what has become known as the American Rule for payment of lawyers' fees. Under the American Rule, generally each party pays for the services of his own attorney in litigated matters; there is no award of attorneys' fees to the prevailing party as there usually is in England. In situations where a client cannot afford, or does not wish, to incur fees of counsel unless he recovers damages from the defendant, a contingent fee arrangement is often used.

When the attorney and the client enter into a contingent fee contract, the attorney agrees to represent the client for a fee amounting to a percentage of the recovery or award. The attorney's compensation is, then, contingent on a favourable outcome of his client's case, and the size of his fee is tied to the amount of the damages award.

In the United States, the contingent fee may be employed in many types of cases where there is a monetary recovery. In particular, the

An attorney might decide when to settle a case on the basis of his own best interest

contingent fee contract is widely used in personal injury and professional malpractice cases. It is common for percentages charged to increase according to the stage of the proceedings. For example, a lawyer might receive 25 per cent if the claim is settled before trial, 33 1/3 per cent if the case goes to trial, and 40 per cent if the case is won on appeal.

There is debate in the US about whether the use of contingent fee contracts is sound from a public policy standpoint. Arguments against the contingent fee centre on potential abuses resulting from the lawyer's interest in the outcome of the case. For example, critics suggest that an attorney might decide when and whether to settle a case on the basis of his own best interest rather than the client's. Critics

also charge that, because the client risks no loss by instituting a legal action on a contingent basis, unmeritorious claims are encouraged. It is also claimed that the use of contingent fee arrangements are, in part, responsible for the litigious character of American society, for inflated damage awards, and for the increasing cost of liability insurance in the US.

There are, however, many arguments in favour of the contingent fee. Without it, a great many less-wealthy clients would be denied equal access to the court system. When a contingent fee contract is available, the client of limited means is not required to expend funds for his attorney's services until and unless his recovery provides a fund from which he can pay.

Proponents of the contingent fee answer the charge that the fees are often too large by pointing out that they offer the opportunity for risk-spreading among the clients. The larger fees recovered by the attorney in some cases offset the "negative return" of those cases where he fails to achieve a recovery; in this way, the lawyer, who is better able to afford the loss, bears the risk of losing the claim rather than the client. Advocates of the contingent fee also argue that the availability of contingent fee contracts does not encourage groundless suits because, if an attorney handles spurious claims, he is more likely to fail and lose the investment of his time and effort. Further, sanctions can be invoked for litigation pursued in bad faith.

Recognizing that the contingent fee system is subject to abuse, the legal profession and the courts have established

guidelines and require governing its use. The 6 rules governing the profession generally provide means to ensure that the contingent contract is fully understood and agreed to by the client. Further, in certain types of cases, such as criminal cases, contingent fee arrangements are strictly forbidden. States, such as Florida, also enacted maximum contingent fee schedules for certain types of cases which limit the percentage an attorney can charge at different levels of the process. Contingent fee contracts also subject to judicial scrutiny through the equitable power of courts to deal with the peculiarities of attorneys' fees. Recognizing the special responsibility inherent in the fiduciary relationship of the attorney to his client, courts can modify contingent fee awards found to be unconscionable, unethical, or unreasonable.

While there are arguments on both sides of the issue, the contingent fee is a firmly established part of the American judicial system and is not likely to be eliminated in the

near future. There are problems with the system, but there are also no easy answers. In America we should continue to police attorneys and their fee arrangements through our courts and through our disciplinary machinery, and to work alternatively to expansion of litigation for the resolution of disputes which would benefit all segments of society. And in particular, in an era of increasing competition among lawyers, we must remember the central ethical precept that we inherited from England - that we are a profession first and, only secondarily, a business.

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W. Reece Smith is an attorney at Tampa, Florida. He is a former president of the American Bar Association and president-designate of the International Bar Association.

Domicile irrelevant in Convention

Overseas Union Insurance Ltd

and Others v New Hampshire

Insurance Ltd

[Judgment September 5]

Article 21 of the Convention on

Jurisdiction and the Enforcement

of Judgments in Civil and

Commercial Matters of 1968

applied equally to defendants

who were domiciled in contract-

ing states and to those who were

not.

the tennis center — site of the 1984 Olympic tennis events — and the television lounge there was packed with onlookers eager to see the post-bout brawl that followed the Alexander Hristov-Byun Jong Il boxing bout.

Later in the week the disappointment of Mary Slaney, who has not yet shed her image as a whiner, was met with a shrug. But the triumphs of Florence Griffith Joyner, Jackie Joyner-Kersey and Joyce Kilpatrick moved hall-goers. And to prove that patriotism is taking a back seat on occasion, Ben Johnson, the Canadian, was cheered to the finish line.

The goings-on in the boxing ring, beginning with the Korean brawl, the knock-out of Keltie Banks and the disqualification of Anthony Hembrick and culminating in Todd Foster's double knock-out and bloody-nosed interview caused very amusement and a few incredulous snickers.

Greg Louganis, Matt Biondi and Janet Evans, aquatic stars from the southern California area, were popular subjects of bar chatter with a focus on Louganis's "fish" pose and his gold-medal comeback. NBC's coverage is generally praised as fair and professional, in contrast to ABC's gushing "our girls" approach of 1984.

British optimistic on hopes of progress

A high-contrast, black and white photograph. In the foreground, a large, dark, curved object, possibly a wheel or part of a boat's structure, is visible on the right side. The background shows a person in a boat, possibly a fisherman, with a large, light-colored object (maybe a net or a large fish) being pulled out. The scene is set outdoors, with trees and a body of water visible in the distance. The image has a grainy, high-contrast quality, typical of older newspaper prints.

Countdown to launch of British Apollo mission

call him Lester). Having to stand on his own two feet has brought a change in outlook. He retains a mischievous sense of humor and boyish looks, but the gauceness of the saddle has been replaced with a more thoughtful attitude to the sport.

Although he said beforehand that he expected the Olympics to be much like any other championships, the reality has been different. "The Olympic money made me realize — at something special — the atmosphere in the stadium was unbelievable," he says. "I'm excited any of the Olympic games just want to get on with it. Whatever medal we get I'll be pleased, but I don't like not winning."

Jenny MacArthur

Goal (Reuter) — The American, Greg Louganis, stayed on course to become the first man to retain both Olympic diving titles when he took the lead in yesterday's qualifying for the highboard final.

Louganis, who won his second springboard crown six days ago, was in second place after the first compulsory dives behind China's Xiong Ni, at 14.5, half his age.

Still sporting a head dressing after hitting the board during the springboard qualifying, Louganis began his highboard dives after a relatively poor effort in the first of his six optional dives.

But he took over the lead in the seventh round and held it to the end, finishing with a total of 617.67 points.

Xiong came second among the 12 qualifiers with 601.50 points, followed by his compatriot, Kang Zhizheng — the bronze medalist in the Los Angeles Games — in third with 590.50 points. In Los Angeles four years ago, Louganis was second and the American won the 1986 world championships — in third place with 578.31.

The marks do not carry through to today's final but do determine the starting order. Louganis will be last to dive in each round.

en resign

their three-point lead by winning at St Gall. Grasshoppers Zurich, kept second place by beating Winterthur. The champions, Neuchâtel Xamax, continued to disappoint, losing at Bellinzona and dropping to second-to-last place.

Spotting Lieke Martens to the top of the first division in Portugal by beating Setúbal 4-3, before a home crowd of 50,000 spectators, Benfica, who are in second place, drew 1-1 at Marítimo, without the services of the Brazilians, Valvo and Ricardo. Both have been suspended by FIFA for the duration of the Olympic Games because their club failed to release them for the tournament. Benfica have dispatched representatives to Seoul for negotiations. Porto are third and Beira-Mar fourth.

There were no games in the second first division in order to allow the clubs to prepare for the World Cup qualifying match against Norway tomorrow.

Davis shows no mercy to local player

Dubai - The world champion Steve Davis, yesterday proved that even when you are trying to spread the word of snooker worldwide there is no room for sentiment as he overwhelmed an Abu Dhabi student, Atif Qureshi, 20 in just 21 minutes in the first round of the Dubai Duty Free Masters at the Yas stadium here. (a Special Correspondent writes).

Davis scored breaks of 74 and 93 while the unfortunate Qureshi failed to put a single ball. Three other local players suffered the same 2-0 defeat against Willie Thorne, Dennis Taylor and Terry Griffiths.

RESULTS: First round: S Davis (Eng) to A Qureshi (Abu Dhabi), 2-0. W Thorne (Eng) to S Qureshi (Abu Dhabi), 2-0. G Philis (Greece) to S Taylor (N Irel) to O Khatia (Dubai), 2-0.

Some salary

Chicago (AFP) - The leading basketball player, Michael Jordan, has renewed his contract with the Chicago Bulls.

OVERSEAS FOOTBALL

Ajax committee men resign

Incidents off the field dominated events in three of the European leagues at the weekend. The chairman and management committee of Ajax were reportedly considering resigning they could no longer guarantee their own safety, nor that of their players, after thousands of disturbances followed the Dutch first division, the Eredivisie, Dutch first division on Sunday.

The chairman, Tomme Harmssen, is said to have been repeatedly threatened during the team's poor start to the season, and the police have been called to a number of incidents involving Ajax supporters.

Last week the committee chairman, Kees Kuiper, and his secretary, Linder, and replaced him with Spitz Kohn, but two defeats have followed and Ajax have fallen to thirteenth position.

Psv Eindhoven are top, having beaten Vitesse 3-1 on Sunday, and the Dutch are clear of Twente Eindhoven.

Real Madrid won for the first time this season, Barcelona lost

Davis shows no mercy to local player

Dubai — The world champion **David Davis**, yesterday proved that he is not a snooker player even when you are trying to spread the word of snooker. He was in the room full of snooker enthusiasts as the owners of the Abu Dhabi stadium, **Atu Qubsi**, 2-0 in just 21 minutes. He was the first round of the **Dubai Duty Free Masters** at the Abu Dhabi Stadium. The Special Correspondent writes).

Davis scored breaks of 74 and 103 while the unfortunate **Qubsi** failed to pot a single ball. Three other local players suffered the same fate. **Waseem Ghaffar**, **Therry Dennis** and **Therry Griffiths**.

RESULTS: First round: **Davis** (Eng) beat **Qubsi** (Abu Dhabi), 2-0. **M. Thorne** (Eng) beat **Abu Qubsi**, 2-0. **W. Ghaffar** (Abu Dhabi) beat **W. Ghaffar** (Abu Dhabi), 2-0. **T. Dennis** (Abu Dhabi) beat **T. Dennis** (Abu Dhabi), 2-0. **T. Griffiths** (Abu Dhabi) beat **T. Griffiths** (Abu Dhabi), 2-0.

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[illegible]

THE TIMES AT THE OLYMPICS

Ereng moves up from nowhere

From David Miller



With almost biblical simplicity, Paul Ereng, who as a boy was a cow-herd, came down from the high plains of Kenya to win an Olympic gold medal yesterday. If we are astonished by the improbability of his victory, Ereng himself is still reeling in a haze of disbelief.

He not only beat Cruz, the defending champion, but the legendary Aouita, and for hours afterwards he could hardly comprehend the reality of what he had done. Never having competed in a 800 metres until this year, Ereng is yet another phenomenal Kenyan runner. Mike Koskei, the national middle-distance coach, estimates that Ereng can run 1min 39sec, some two seconds below Sebastian Coe's seven-year-old world record. "That's what we are aiming for," Koskei said with a laugh.

Ereng's victory, running through from the back of the field after the final bend, past a host of famous names, is partially a story of sacrifice by Nixon Kiprotich, his colleague. Under Koskei's direction it was planned that Kiprotich, a front-runner, would create a fierce pace that would destroy Barbosa and Cruz, the two Brazilians.

Because Barbosa and Cruz had planned with their coach, Oliveira, to wring the speed out of Aouita by the 600-metre mark, the way was paved for the emergence of the least-heralded hero since Bikila's first marathon triumph.

Yet the real story lies in how Ereng ever came to be here. Born in Turkana, a remote, tiny village in the Rift Valley without electricity or roads, he grew up on mostly arid pastureland, tending the herds in between lessons at the most basic of primary schools. An alert boy, he was given a scholarship to Starehe boys' school for the underprivileged, founded by Bill Griffin, an Englishman, in Nairobi.

At about the age of 15, Ereng started to run competitively and four years later was spotted, as a moderate quarter-miler, by an American scout. He was offered an athletic scholarship to the University of Virginia, at Charlottesville, the alma mater of Thomas Jefferson. Fred Hardy, the university coach, was convinced he was a potential 800-metre runner. Ereng had so far run a 45-second 400 metres.

"I did not have a great record at 400," he said yesterday as he gazed a trifle bewildered at an array of more journalists in one spot than he had previously seen. "When I first tried 800 at the start of this year, I was running around two minutes and felt discouraged." Well he might, with women nowadays beating 1min 54sec. Then he ran under 1min 50sec. "After that I felt good. I realized I was dependent on speed, not endurance."

Nothing more might have been heard of him this year, had not the *Standard* newspaper in Nairobi spotted one or two Reuter reports with some encouraging times in national collegiate track meetings. The Kenyan federation decided it had better send him an air-ticket to come home to attend the Olympic trials. He finished third and was selected.

"I didn't really know whether I needed more races to give me more experience. On the other hand, by running only two big races this year, the NCAA final and the trials, I'm not really drained." There lies a lesson for such as Aouita and Cram, who are without doubt seriously over-raced and suffering for it.

Ereng prepared for the Games under the guidance of Koskei. "We were doing 600s and he was running 1:16, so I knew he was in good shape," Koskei said yesterday as his runners warmed up for the 1000 metres final. Kipkemboi Kimele, who was to win the bronze, cheerfully went to find Koskei out on the warm-up track, only 10 minutes or so before his own race.

"When Paul was doing 47 seconds repetitions over 400, with only seven minutes' rest, I was confident for him," Koskei said. When Ereng was 16, Koskei had given him his first pair of spikes. The rest is history. Ereng's run off the peak of the last bend, coming through the gap that had been created ahead of him by Elliott

running wide to challenge Cruz, was the most perfect piece of timing since Wottle's in Munich 16 years ago. Ereng can now expect to be honoured by his national president with the Order of the Burning Spear — the highest civilian decoration — Independence Day, December 12. Whatever else may come his way, he has won 50,000 Kenyan shillings (about £3,000) in prizes donated for gold medalists by Kenya Telecommunications, a brewery and a government minister. He may receive much more in due course. The most precious reward he has, however, is a slice of history.

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Embracing history: Ereng, the unheralded Kenyan, finishes ahead of the best in the world in 1min 43.45sec to win the 800 metres gold medal yesterday

school for the underprivileged, founded by Bill Griffin, an Englishman, in Nairobi. At about the age of 15, Ereng started to run competitively and four years later was spotted, as a moderate quarter-miler, by an American scout. He was offered an athletic scholarship to the University of Virginia, at Charlottesville, the alma mater of Thomas Jefferson. Fred Hardy, the university coach, was convinced he was a potential 800-metre runner. Ereng had so far run a 45-second 400 metres.

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Attendances hit by long Seoul working hours

From Gavin Bell, Seoul

When Rosa Mota swept to victory in the women's marathon on Friday, she finished in a half-empty stadium before the smallest crowd at an Olympic track and field meeting since 1952.

In the swimming heats, only the presence of competitors cheering their colleagues enlivened proceedings at a pool surrounded by vacant seats. The venues of less popular sports such as rowing and canoeing have been virtually deserted.

After the opening ceremony attracted a capacity crowd, attendances have been diminished by misadventure, lack of interest and fear of terrorism. Officials say three million tickets have been sold, 600,000 of them abroad, representing 75 per cent of the total available. Yet seats remain empty at events that are officially sold out.

Over-booking by travel agents, and by local businessmen on behalf of overseas clients, is partly to blame. Employees of a Japanese travel agency were seen trying to sell about 100 tickets for a volleyball game between Korea and the Soviet Union — although supposedly a sell-out, the match began with more than half the seats empty.

Tout held for sales at face value

Police detained an employee of the Korea Explosives Company for trying to sell 40 tickets to wrestling events at their face value. He said his company had bought hundreds of tickets for foreign buyers, but less than half of them showed up.

With local interest varying widely, the black market is chaotic. Dealers have been selling tickets for popular sports such as boxing and taekwondo for up to 10 times official prices, and failing to interest anybody in hockey or yachting even at discounted rates.

Concern about security is probably responsible for a huge shortfall in the anticipated number of foreign visitors. Government officials had forecast an influx of 250,000 tourists, but only 131,000 arrived between September 1 and 18. Airlines said extra flights scheduled during the Olympics were operating at 60 per cent capacity.

Even relatively popular competitions such as football are failing to attract the crowds surprisingly seen in the United States in 1984. Attendances at the 24 group matches have reached 483,000, an average of 21,000, yet FIFA officials say they will be lucky to reach the million mark for the 32 matches.

A FIFA spokesman blamed inadequate promotion by the organizers, and the selection of small provincial stadiums for most games. "We're disappointed by the turnout, especially since we probably have the best field in an Olympics," he said.

A major factor is the long hours Koreans work. That effectively confines their view to late night television broadcasts.

A bank teller said he worked six days a week, rarely got home before 9 p.m., and was entitled to five days paid holiday a year — and he was better off than most. "I'd love to see some boxing, and my wife likes gymnastics, but we have a family to support. How can we go?"

The more privileged delegates of the International Olympic Committee are often absent. A 100 seats are reserved for them for preliminaries of every event, and 50 for the finals, but they are rarely filled.

Cheong, an assistant director in the ticket sales division, offered another reason: "I think maybe some of the competitions last too long. Many people may buy a ticket for a whole day, but only watch a few events and leave." He said the organizers had begun offering temporary admission to "sell-out" competitions, when it became apparent that seats were available. The 75 per cent sales ratio so far was on a par with previous Olympics, and Seoul will not incur the \$200 million financial losses seen in Montreal.

Park Seh Jik, the president of the organizing committee, admitted that tickets had been purchased and unused, notably by local companies, but he expected better attendances in this week's "5000" events, when the organizers expect to see larger crowds as more finals are played.

Asked whether he thought tourists had been scared away by threats of terrorism, he said: "I can't say. It would be a pity if some people are missing these Games because they have been given a misleading impression."

Dean Hayes, an American athlete, said he was not aware of the lack of interest in the region: "I don't think it's very popular in Asia. Koreans are not really aware of what it is, it's a kind of instant sport for them." However, he said the athletes were not affected by the lack of interest or the performance of the athletes.

Main stadium has good acoustics

Kirsty Wade was undisturbed by vacant seats during her 800 metres semi-final yesterday, and said the atmosphere compared favourably with objectionably noisy conditions at the world championship in Rome last year. "There may be less people, but it's a very atmospheric stadium. Maybe it's the acoustics, you feel as if the crowd is on top of you. I had plenty of encouragement."

Shireen Bailey was not aware of the empty rows. "I was concentrating so much on the race I didn't notice." Both girls had more spectators than competitors during the week, mainly because it was a Sunday. But it was also Chusok, a harvest moon festival, and an ancient custom of the people flooded away from the Olympics venues to spend the day in their native villages.

Edberg is bitten by the gold bug

From Richard Evans



After beating Paolo Camilleri, Italy, in straight sets, Stefan Edberg is assured of a bronze medal. But he wants gold. No longer the shy young man of tennis, the Wimbledon champion has got the Olympic bit between his teeth after a sluggish start and reacted like any true champion to a new challenge when he walked on court in front of a crowd that grew to nearly 8,000 in this splendid arena. For the first time in his life a quarter-final match held special significance — the difference between an Olympic medal or nothing.

Edberg can do no worse than a bronze because the losing semi-finalists in all four events will receive a bronze medal but although happy with his form against the emotional Italian, Edberg admitted that he was not satisfied.

"A bronze would be a good memory but to me that's not enough," he said. "I'm looking to get into the final and playing for the gold. That's my aim."

Tony Pickard, the coach whose up-beat style helped Edberg to reach the place and seize the Wimbledon crown, is not here in Seoul but

he would be well pleased with the Swede's attitude. It will have to remain positive, too, because his semi-final opponent will be Miloslav Mecir — the unpredictable Czechoslovak who led him by two sets to love and a break in the fifth set in their memorable Wimbledon semi-final three months ago. Yesterday, Mecir appeared to be in his customary daze in the first set against the giant Dutchman, Michael Schapery, but recovered some momentum after winning the second set on the tie-break and went on to win in four.

Edberg, quite rightly, is ready for anything. "It's very hard to predict what he's going to come up with," he said. "There is no easy way to beat Mecir. But I've done it a lot now so I'm confident."

Americans, surprisingly perhaps, have taken control of the bottom half of the draw. Tim Mayotte beat Carl-Uwe Steeb, the improving West German, over three hard sets and Brad Gilbert overcame Martin Jaite, of Argentina, in four. Given that the United States' three best players, Andre Agassi, Jimmy Connors and John McEnroe, are absent, this is quite an achievement for a nation that has been struggling to uphold its fine tennis tradition in recent years.

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Childerley faces difficult task

From Barry Pickthall, Pusan



Britain's sailors face stiff competition in today's final races, the destinations of the gold medals for the sailboard, Flying Dutchman and Tornado classes having been decided with a day to spare. The most difficult task is in the Finn singlehander class, where four competitors, including Stuart Childerley, remain in contention. The Southampton-based sailor did not help his cause by finishing ninth yesterday, dropping him to third place in the overall standings.

The Spaniard, José Doreste, continues to lead after finishing fourth yesterday, four points ahead of Peter Holmberg, of the Virgin Islands. Childerley, is 1.6 points behind him, but has to

keep one eye over his shoulder for Lasse Hjortnes, of Denmark, and yesterday's winner, John Cutler, of New Zealand, who start within six points of the bronze medal position.

The gold medals on offer in the Star and Soling keelboat classes each rest between two other teams but Britain's crews remain in the hunt for bronze in both categories. Mike McIntyre and Brynne Vaile, who finished eighth yesterday, were helped by the disqualification of the West German crew last night. This moved the British pair into fourth place overall, just three points behind the Canadians, who stand third overall.

Lawrie Smith and his Soling crew, Ed Leask and Jeremy Richards, also have fourth place in their class and must finish four places higher than Jesper

Bank, of Denmark, if they are to take a medal.

After chalking up his third win yesterday, Joachim Schumann, of East Germany, has his sights set on gold in this class but John Kosteki, of the United States, the world champion, is second, five points astern.

Roger Yeoman and Neal McDonald excelled in the 20-knot winds and nine-foot seas yesterday, finishing second in the Flying Dutchman class. The gold medal, however, went to Jorgen Bojesen-Moller and Christian Gronborg, of Denmark.

The only other man who need not race today is the boardsailer, Bruce Kendall, of New Zealand, who added the gold medal to the bronze medal he won at Long Beach by winning yesterday's race.

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The race yesterday was won by Rex Sellers and Chris Timms, of New Zealand, the gold medal-winners four years ago who must probably content themselves with silver. Rob White and Jeremy Newman, of Britain, ended the day sixth and stand eighth overall.

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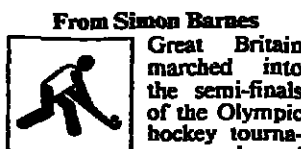
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THE TIMES AT THE OLYMPICS

A plastic symbol of India's slide from invincibility



From Simon Barnes

Great Britain marched into the semi-finals of the Olympic hockey tournament charged with emotions — a mixture of triumph and relief. For me, it was an occasion that was tinged with a little sadness. I love India deeply, and to see them lose always grieves me.

The British coach, David Whitaker, saw the point of the victory at once. "It was all fairly story stuff in Los Angeles, wasn't it?" he said. The British team was a last-minute boycott-replacement — and

from a different time every one was amazed that we reached the semi-finals. This time we were expected to. And we actually did it. We coped with the pressure. And that is a great step forward for British hockey."

The Brits qualified for the semi-finals — they played Australia tomorrow — by beating India 3-0. India needed the draw to qualify, Britain had to win. After a scoreless first half, Britain ran away with it.

And I found my heart going out to the Indians. A few years ago, in the days before the sophisticated artificial sur-

faces were de rigueur for international hockey, such a result would have been the upset to end all upsets. Now it is run of the mill. India finished last in the 1986 World Cup on the hallowed plastic of Willesden.

And yet for years they were the mightiest hockey nation on earth. Their Olympic record staggers belief. From the first game of the 1928 Olympics until the final of the 1960 Games, they did not lose a match. In 1932, they beat the United States 24-1, which is still the highest score in an international match.

In 1932, when the problem of raising money to send an Indian team to the Games in Los Angeles was being pondered, Mahatma Gandhi was asked to launch an appeal to the masses. His response was: "What's hockey?"

In 1936, always remembered as the political Olympics, India had to march behind the Union Jack as a mere colony — but in the dressing-room before the final, the team saluted the tricolour flag of the Indian National Congress.

Hockey, then, is part of the Indian national mystique, part of the nation's self-belief. In troubled times, such as the entire 20th century, in a land that has horrendous poverty

as a daily fact of life, India's dominance at hockey has long been the country's pleasure.

But that dominance is gone, ceded to the West. Technology, the pride of the West, dominates sport, as it does everything else. It brings honed training methods, training facilities, sports medicine, even sports psychology: the industrial nations have the lot.

With the sophistication of Western approaches to sport (which include illegal and expensive help from drugs, in a few proven cases and in a million rumours), it seems that wealth that is the very stuff of champions. How splendid it was to see a Kenyan and a Moroccan make their marks in the track and field on Monday.

But hockey, so long the sport of all the dash and flair that India could offer, has gone to technology: plastic grass. The game is better and faster as a result.

But plastic grass costs money. There are only four artificial pitches in India; they have them all over the place in Britain. The Indian team trained together for the last five months on plastic — but they learned the game and sharpened their skills on slow, old-fashioned grass.

Hockey on grass is a game of touch and skill. On plastic, it is a game of athleticism, physicalness, speed and power. It appeals to the coarser, Anglo-Saxon-type temperaments. The Indians, with their taste for finesse, have found it hard to adapt. Their game has been inadvertently stolen from them by technology, by the West.

"Oh, they can play the up-and-down game brilliantly, much better than us," Whitaker said. "But why let them? Even in the first half when they had most of the ball, we still dictated play, pushed them back, refused to let them build up, let them feel the frustration."

Whitaker called the game perfectly. And certainly I feel delight for the team, as decent a bunch of sportsmen as you could wish to meet. They remind you of what team games should be like: utterly committed, utterly clean.

But the traditional support we like to give to the underdog at every sporting event has implications beyond sport. It is a sort of compassion, a sort of yearning for fairness in life. In sport, in technology, in wealth, the Third World nations lag behind. And, if you like, plastic grass is the symbol of this imbalance.



Leading from the front: Kerly (right), the Great Britain forward, launches another attack in yesterday's 3-0 win over India

YESTERDAY'S RESULTS FROM SEOUL

ATHLETICS

Men

200 metres

First round
(First three in each heat and overall fastest runner qualify for semi-finals)

HEAT ONE: 1. J. Williams (GB), 20.52; 2. J. Williams (GB), 20.52; 3. J. Williams (GB), 20.52; 4. J. Williams (GB), 20.52; 5. J. Williams (GB), 20.52; 6. J. Williams (GB), 20.52; 7. J. Williams (GB), 20.52; 8. J. Williams (GB), 20.52; 9. J. Williams (GB), 20.52; 10. J. Williams (GB), 20.52.

HEAT TWO: 1. J. Williams (GB), 20.52; 2. J. Williams (GB), 20.52; 3. J. Williams (GB), 20.52; 4. J. Williams (GB), 20.52; 5. J. Williams (GB), 20.52; 6. J. Williams (GB), 20.52; 7. J. Williams (GB), 20.52; 8. J. Williams (GB), 20.52; 9. J. Williams (GB), 20.52; 10. J. Williams (GB), 20.52.

HEAT THREE: 1. J. Williams (GB), 20.52; 2. J. Williams (GB), 20.52; 3. J. Williams (GB), 20.52; 4. J. Williams (GB), 20.52; 5. J. Williams (GB), 20.52; 6. J. Williams (GB), 20.52; 7. J. Williams (GB), 20.52; 8. J. Williams (GB), 20.52; 9. J. Williams (GB), 20.52; 10. J. Williams (GB), 20.52.

HEAT FOUR: 1. J. Williams (GB), 20.52; 2. J. Williams (GB), 20.52; 3. J. Williams (GB), 20.52; 4. J. Williams (GB), 20.52; 5. J. Williams (GB), 20.52; 6. J. Williams (GB), 20.52; 7. J. Williams (GB), 20.52; 8. J. Williams (GB), 20.52; 9. J. Williams (GB), 20.52; 10. J. Williams (GB), 20.52.

HEAT FIVE: 1. J. Williams (GB), 20.52; 2. J. Williams (GB), 20.52; 3. J. Williams (GB), 20.52; 4. J. Williams (GB), 20.52; 5. J. Williams (GB), 20.52; 6. J. Williams (GB), 20.52; 7. J. Williams (GB), 20.52; 8. J. Williams (GB), 20.52; 9. J. Williams (GB), 20.52; 10. J. Williams (GB), 20.52.

HEAT SIX: 1. J. Williams (GB), 20.52; 2. J. Williams (GB), 20.52; 3. J. Williams (GB), 20.52; 4. J. Williams (GB), 20.52; 5. J. Williams (GB), 20.52; 6. J. Williams (GB), 20.52; 7. J. Williams (GB), 20.52; 8. J. Williams (GB), 20.52; 9. J. Williams (GB), 20.52; 10. J. Williams (GB), 20.52.

HEAT SEVEN: 1. J. Williams (GB), 20.52; 2. J. Williams (GB), 20.52; 3. J. Williams (GB), 20.52; 4. J. Williams (GB), 20.52; 5. J. Williams (GB), 20.52; 6. J. Williams (GB), 20.52; 7. J. Williams (GB), 20.52; 8. J. Williams (GB), 20.52; 9. J. Williams (GB), 20.52; 10. J. Williams (GB), 20.52.

HEAT EIGHT: 1. J. Williams (GB), 20.52; 2. J. Williams (GB), 20.52; 3. J. Williams (GB), 20.52; 4. J. Williams (GB), 20.52; 5. J. Williams (GB), 20.52; 6. J. Williams (GB), 20.52; 7. J. Williams (GB), 20.52; 8. J. Williams (GB), 20.52; 9. J. Williams (GB), 20.52; 10. J. Williams (GB), 20.52.

HEAT NINE: 1. J. Williams (GB), 20.52; 2. J. Williams (GB), 20.52; 3. J. Williams (GB), 20.52; 4. J. Williams (GB), 20.52; 5. J. Williams (GB), 20.52; 6. J. Williams (GB), 20.52; 7. J. Williams (GB), 20.52; 8. J. Williams (GB), 20.52; 9. J. Williams (GB), 20.52; 10. J. Williams (GB), 20.52.

HEAT TEN: 1. J. Williams (GB), 20.52; 2. J. Williams (GB), 20.52; 3. J. Williams (GB), 20.52; 4. J. Williams (GB), 20.52; 5. J. Williams (GB), 20.52; 6. J. Williams (GB), 20.52; 7. J. Williams (GB), 20.52; 8. J. Williams (GB), 20.52; 9. J. Williams (GB), 20.52; 10. J. Williams (GB), 20.52.

110 metres hurdles

Men

First round

(First three in each heat and overall fastest runner qualify for semi-finals)

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HEAT TWO: 1. J. Williams (GB), 20.52; 2. J. Williams (GB), 20.52; 3. J. Williams (GB), 20.52; 4. J. Williams (GB), 20.52; 5. J. Williams (GB), 20.52; 6. J. Williams (GB), 20.52; 7. J. Williams (GB), 20.52; 8. J. Williams (GB), 20.52; 9. J. Williams (GB), 20.52; 10. J. Williams (GB), 20.52.

HEAT THREE: 1. J. Williams (GB), 20.52; 2. J. Williams (GB), 20.52; 3. J. Williams (GB), 20.52; 4. J. Williams (GB), 20.52; 5. J. Williams (GB), 20.52; 6. J. Williams (GB), 20.52; 7. J. Williams (GB), 20.52; 8. J. Williams (GB), 20.52; 9. J. Williams (GB), 20.52; 10. J. Williams (GB), 20.52.

HEAT FOUR: 1. J. Williams (GB), 20.52; 2. J. Williams (GB), 20.52; 3. J. Williams (GB), 20.52; 4. J. Williams (GB), 20.52; 5. J. Williams (GB), 20.52; 6. J. Williams (GB), 20.52; 7. J. Williams (GB), 20.52; 8. J. Williams (GB), 20.52; 9. J. Williams (GB), 20.52; 10. J. Williams (GB), 20.52.

HEAT FIVE: 1. J. Williams (GB), 20.52; 2. J. Williams (GB), 20.52; 3. J. Williams (GB), 20.52; 4. J. Williams (GB), 20.52; 5. J. Williams (GB), 20.52; 6. J. Williams (GB), 20.52; 7. J. Williams (GB), 20.52; 8. J. Williams (GB), 20.52; 9. J. Williams (GB), 20.52; 10. J. Williams (GB), 20.52.

HEAT SIX: 1. J. Williams (GB), 20.52; 2. J. Williams (GB), 20.52; 3. J. Williams (GB), 20.52; 4. J. Williams (GB), 20.52; 5. J. Williams (GB), 20.52; 6. J. Williams (GB), 20.52; 7. J. Williams (GB), 20.52; 8. J. Williams (GB), 20.52; 9. J. Williams (GB), 20.52; 10. J. Williams (GB), 20.52.

HEAT SEVEN: 1. J. Williams (GB), 20.52; 2. J. Williams (GB), 20.52; 3. J. Williams (GB), 20.52; 4. J. Williams (GB), 20.52; 5. J. Williams (GB), 20.52; 6. J. Williams (GB), 20.52; 7. J. Williams (GB), 20.52; 8. J. Williams (GB), 20.52; 9. J. Williams (GB), 20.52; 10. J. Williams (GB), 20.52.

HEAT EIGHT: 1. J. Williams (GB), 20.52; 2. J. Williams (GB), 20.52; 3. J. Williams (GB), 20.52; 4. J. Williams (GB), 20.52; 5. J. Williams (GB), 20.52; 6. J. Williams (GB), 20.52; 7. J. Williams (GB), 20.52; 8. J. Williams (GB), 20.52; 9. J. Williams (GB), 20.52; 10. J. Williams (GB), 20.52.

HEAT NINE: 1. J. Williams (GB), 20.52; 2. J. Williams (GB), 20.52; 3. J. Williams (GB), 20.52; 4. J. Williams (GB), 20.52; 5. J. Williams (GB), 20.52; 6. J. Williams (GB), 20.52; 7. J. Williams (GB), 20.52; 8. J. Williams (GB), 20.52; 9. J. Williams (GB), 20.52; 10. J. Williams (GB), 20.52.

HEAT TEN: 1. J. Williams (GB), 20.52; 2. J. Williams (GB), 20.52; 3. J. Williams (GB), 20.52; 4. J. Williams (GB), 20.52; 5. J. Williams (GB), 20.52; 6. J. Williams (GB), 20.52; 7. J. Williams (GB), 20.52; 8. J. Williams (GB), 20.52; 9. J. Williams (GB), 20.52; 10. J. Williams (GB), 20.52.

BOXING

Men

Bantamweight

First round (First three in each heat and overall fastest runner qualify for semi-finals)

HEAT ONE: 1. J. Williams (GB), 20.52; 2. J. Williams (GB), 20.52; 3. J. Williams (GB), 20.52; 4. J. Williams (GB), 20.52; 5. J. Williams (GB), 20.52; 6. J. Williams (GB), 20.52; 7. J. Williams (GB), 20.52; 8. J. Williams (GB), 20.52; 9. J. Williams (GB), 20.52; 10. J. Williams (GB), 20.52.

HEAT TWO: 1. J. Williams (GB), 20.52; 2. J. Williams (GB), 20.52; 3. J. Williams (GB), 20.52; 4. J. Williams (GB), 20.52; 5. J. Williams (GB), 20.52; 6. J. Williams (GB), 20.52; 7. J. Williams (GB), 20.52; 8. J. Williams (GB), 20.52; 9. J. Williams (GB), 20.52; 10. J. Williams (GB), 20.52.

HEAT THREE: 1. J. Williams (GB), 20.52; 2. J. Williams (GB), 20.52; 3. J. Williams (GB), 20.52; 4. J. Williams (GB), 20.52; 5. J. Williams (GB), 20.52; 6. J. Williams (GB), 20.52; 7. J. Williams (GB), 20.52; 8. J. Williams (GB), 20.52; 9. J. Williams (GB), 20.52; 10. J. Williams (GB), 20.52.

HEAT FOUR: 1. J. Williams (GB), 20.52; 2. J. Williams (GB), 20.52; 3. J. Williams (GB), 20.52; 4. J. Williams (GB), 20.52; 5. J. Williams (GB), 20.52; 6. J. Williams (GB), 20.52; 7. J. Williams (GB), 20.52; 8. J. Williams (GB), 20.52; 9. J. Williams (GB), 20.52; 10. J. Williams (GB), 20.52.

HEAT FIVE: 1. J. Williams (GB), 20.52; 2. J. Williams (GB), 20.52; 3. J. Williams (GB), 20.52; 4. J. Williams (GB), 20.52; 5. J. Williams (GB), 20.52; 6. J. Williams (GB), 20.52; 7. J. Williams (GB), 20.52; 8. J. Williams (GB), 20.52; 9. J. Williams (GB), 20.52; 10. J. Williams (GB), 20.52.

HEAT SIX: 1. J. Williams (GB), 20.52; 2. J. Williams (GB), 20.52; 3. J. Williams (GB), 20.52; 4. J. Williams (GB), 20.52; 5. J. Williams (GB), 20.52; 6. J. Williams (GB), 20.52; 7. J. Williams (GB), 20.52; 8. J. Williams (GB), 20.52; 9. J. Williams (GB), 20.52; 10. J. Williams (GB), 20.52.

HEAT SEVEN: 1. J. Williams (GB), 20.52; 2. J. Williams (GB), 20.52; 3. J. Williams (GB), 20.52; 4. J. Williams (GB), 20.52; 5. J. Williams (GB), 20.52; 6. J. Williams (GB), 20.52; 7. J. Williams (GB), 20.52; 8. J. Williams (GB), 20.52; 9. J. Williams (GB), 20.52; 10. J. Williams (GB), 20.52.

HEAT EIGHT: 1. J. Williams (GB), 20.52; 2. J. Williams (GB), 20.52; 3. J. Williams (GB), 20.52; 4. J. Williams (GB), 20.52; 5. J. Williams (GB), 20.52; 6. J. Williams (GB), 20.52; 7. J. Williams (GB), 20.52; 8. J. Williams (GB), 20.52; 9. J. Williams (GB), 20.52; 10. J. Williams (GB), 20.52.

HEAT NINE: 1. J. Williams (GB), 20.52; 2. J. Williams (GB), 20.52; 3. J. Williams (GB), 20.52; 4. J. Williams (GB), 20.52; 5. J. Williams (GB), 20.52; 6. J. Williams (GB), 20.52; 7. J. Williams (GB), 20.52; 8. J. Williams (GB), 20.52; 9. J. Williams (GB), 20.52; 10. J. Williams (GB), 20.52.

HEAT TEN: 1. J. Williams (GB), 20.52; 2. J. Williams (GB), 20.52; 3. J. Williams (GB), 20.52; 4. J. Williams (GB), 20.52; 5. J. Williams (GB), 20.52; 6. J. Williams (GB), 20.52; 7. J. Williams (GB), 20.52; 8. J. Williams (GB), 20.52; 9. J. Williams (GB), 20.52; 10. J. Williams (GB), 20.52.

Diving

Men

Platform

First round (First three in each heat and overall fastest runner qualify for semi-finals)

HEAT ONE: 1. J. Williams (GB), 20.52; 2. J. Williams (GB), 20.52; 3. J. Williams (GB), 20.52; 4. J. Williams (GB), 20.52; 5. J. Williams (GB), 20.52; 6. J. Williams (GB), 20.52; 7. J. Williams (GB), 20.52; 8. J. Williams (GB), 20.52; 9. J. Williams (GB), 20.52; 10. J. Williams (GB), 20.52.

HEAT TWO: 1. J. Williams (GB), 20.52; 2. J. Williams (GB), 20.52; 3. J. Williams (GB), 20.52; 4. J. Williams (GB), 20.52; 5. J. Williams (GB), 20.52; 6. J. Williams (GB), 20.52; 7. J. Williams (GB), 20.52; 8. J. Williams (GB), 20.52; 9. J. Williams (GB), 20.52; 10. J. Williams (GB), 20.52.

HEAT THREE: 1. J. Williams (GB), 20.52; 2. J. Williams (GB), 20.52; 3. J. Williams (GB), 20.52; 4. J. Williams (GB), 20.52; 5. J. Williams (GB), 20.52; 6. J. Williams (GB), 20.52; 7. J. Williams (GB), 20.52; 8. J. Williams (GB), 20.52; 9. J. Williams (GB), 20.52; 10. J. Williams (GB), 20.52.

HEAT FOUR: 1. J. Williams (GB), 20.52; 2. J. Williams (GB), 20.52; 3. J. Williams (GB), 20.52; 4. J. Williams (GB), 20.52; 5. J. Williams (GB), 20.52; 6. J. Williams (GB), 20.52; 7. J. Williams (GB), 20.52; 8. J. Williams (GB), 20.52; 9. J. Williams (GB), 20.52; 10. J. Williams (GB), 20.52.

HEAT FIVE: 1. J. Williams (GB), 20.52; 2. J. Williams (GB), 20.52; 3. J. Williams (GB), 20.52; 4. J. Williams (GB), 20.52; 5. J. Williams (GB), 20.52; 6. J. Williams (GB), 20.52; 7. J. Williams (GB), 20.52; 8. J. Williams (GB), 20.52; 9. J. Williams (GB), 20.52; 10. J. Williams (GB), 20.52.

HEAT SIX: 1. J. Williams (GB), 20.52; 2. J. Williams (GB), 20.52; 3. J. Williams (GB), 20.52; 4. J. Williams (GB), 20.52; 5. J. Williams (GB), 20.52; 6. J. Williams (GB), 20.52; 7. J. Williams (GB), 20.52; 8. J. Williams (GB), 20.52; 9. J. Williams (GB), 20.52; 10. J. Williams (GB), 20.52.

HEAT SEVEN: 1. J. Williams (GB), 20.52; 2. J. Williams (GB), 20.52; 3. J. Williams (GB), 20.52; 4. J. Williams (GB), 20.52; 5. J. Williams (GB), 20.52; 6. J. Williams (GB), 20.52; 7. J. Williams (GB), 20.52; 8. J. Williams (GB), 20.52; 9. J. Williams (GB), 20.52; 10. J. Williams (GB), 20.52.

HEAT EIGHT: 1. J. Williams (GB), 20.52; 2. J. Williams (GB), 20.52; 3. J. Williams (GB), 20.52; 4. J. Williams (GB), 20.52; 5. J. Williams (GB), 20.52; 6. J. Williams (GB), 20.52; 7. J. Williams (GB), 20.52; 8. J. Williams (GB), 20.52; 9. J. Williams (GB), 20.52; 10. J. Williams (GB), 20.52.

HEAT NINE: 1. J. Williams (GB), 20.52; 2. J. Williams (GB), 20.52; 3. J. Williams (GB), 20.52; 4. J. Williams (GB), 20.52; 5. J. Williams (GB), 20.52; 6. J. Williams (GB), 20.52; 7. J. Williams (GB), 20.52; 8. J. Williams (GB), 20.52; 9. J. Williams (GB), 20.52; 10. J. Williams (GB), 20.52.

HEAT TEN: 1. J. Williams (GB), 20.52; 2. J. Williams (GB), 20.52; 3. J. Williams (GB), 20.52; 4. J. Williams (GB), 20.52; 5. J. Williams (GB), 20.52; 6. J. Williams (GB), 20.52; 7. J. Williams (GB), 20.52; 8. J. Williams (GB), 20.52; 9. J. Williams (GB), 20.52; 10. J. Williams (GB), 20.52.

Hockey

Men

First round

(First three in each heat and overall fastest runner qualify for semi-finals)

HEAT ONE: 1. J. Williams (GB), 20.52; 2. J. Williams (GB), 20.52; 3. J. Williams (GB), 20.52; 4. J. Williams (GB), 20.52; 5. J. Williams (GB), 20.52; 6. J. Williams (GB), 20.52; 7. J. Williams (GB), 20.52; 8. J. Williams (GB), 20.52; 9. J. Williams (GB), 20.52; 10. J. Williams (GB), 20.52.

HEAT TWO: 1. J. Williams (GB), 20.52; 2. J. Williams (GB), 20.52; 3. J. Williams (GB), 20.52; 4. J. Williams (GB), 20.52; 5. J. Williams (GB), 20.52; 6. J. Williams (GB), 20.52; 7. J. Williams (GB), 20.52; 8. J. Williams (GB), 20.52; 9. J. Williams (GB), 20.52; 10. J. Williams (GB), 20.52.

HEAT THREE: 1. J. Williams (GB), 20.52; 2. J. Williams (GB), 20.52; 3. J. Williams (GB), 20.52; 4. J. Williams (GB), 20.52; 5. J. Williams (GB), 20.52; 6. J. Williams (GB), 20.52; 7. J. Williams (GB), 20.52; 8. J. Williams (GB), 20.52; 9. J. Williams (GB), 20.52; 10. J. Williams (GB), 20.52.

HEAT FOUR: 1. J. Williams (GB), 20.52; 2. J. Williams (GB), 20.52; 3. J. Williams (GB), 20.52; 4. J. Williams (GB), 20.52; 5. J. Williams (GB), 20.52; 6. J. Williams (GB), 20.52; 7. J. Williams (GB), 20.52; 8. J. Williams (GB), 20.52; 9. J. Williams (GB), 20.52; 10. J. Williams (GB), 20.52.

HEAT FIVE: 1. J. Williams (GB), 20.52; 2. J. Williams (GB), 20.52; 3. J. Williams (GB), 20.52; 4. J. Williams (GB), 20.52; 5. J. Williams (GB), 20.52; 6. J. Williams (GB), 20.52; 7. J. Williams (GB), 20.52; 8. J. Williams (GB), 20.52; 9. J. Williams (GB), 20.52; 10. J. Williams (GB), 20.52.

HEAT SIX: 1. J. Williams (GB), 20.52; 2. J. Williams (GB), 20.52; 3. J. Williams (GB), 20.52; 4. J. Williams (GB), 20.52; 5. J. Williams (GB), 20.52; 6. J. Williams (GB), 20.52; 7. J. Williams (GB), 20.52; 8. J. Williams (GB), 20.52; 9. J. Williams (GB), 20.52; 10. J. Williams (GB), 20.52.

HEAT SEVEN: 1. J. Williams (GB), 20.52; 2. J. Williams (GB), 20.52; 3. J. Williams (GB), 20.52; 4. J. Williams (GB), 20.52; 5. J. Williams (GB), 20.52; 6. J. Williams (GB), 20.52; 7. J. Williams (GB), 20.52; 8. J. Williams (GB), 20.52; 9. J. Williams (GB), 20.52; 10. J. Williams (GB), 20.52.

HEAT EIGHT: 1. J. Williams (GB),

